

**Karnataka
Uttara Kannada**

**Rapid Household Survey - RCH Project Phase-II
1999**

**SPONSORED BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI**

**POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
NAGARABHAVI, BANGALORE 560 072**

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
Preface	v-vii
Acronyms.....	viii
Salient Findings.....	ix-xii
Key Indicators for Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka S.....	xiii-xviii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background and Objectives of the Survey.....	1
1.2 District Profile.....	1
Table 1.1 Basic Demographic Indicators for Uttara Kannada and Karnataka-1991 Census	2
1.3 Survey design and sample size.....	3
1.4 House-listing	3
1.5 Questionnaires.....	4
1.6 Recruitment, Training and Fieldwork.....	5
1.7 Data Processing and Tabulation.....	6
1.8 Data quality.....	6
1.9 Field constraints.....	7
1.10 Standard of Living Index (SLI).....	7
Table 1.7 Sample Results of Households. Males and Eligible Women, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka , 1999....	9
CHAPTER 2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	
2.1 General Characteristics	10
2.2 Marriages, Births, Infant Deaths and Morbidity.....	11
Table 2.1 General Characteristics of Households Surveyed in Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka State.....	12
Table 2.2 Marriages, Births, Mortality and Morbidity in Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka State	13

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMEN AND FERTILITY

	3.1 Characteristics of Currently Married Women.....	14
	3.2 Outcome of the Pregnancy	14
	3.3 Children Ever Born and Living.....	14
Table 3.1	Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44 years by Selected Characteristics in Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka State	15
Table 3.2	Outcome of the Pregnancy	16
Table 3.3	Fertility	17

CHAPTER 4 UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

	4.1 Maternal Services.....	18
	a. Ante-Natal Care.....	18
	b. Type and Sources of Ante-Natal Care	18
	c. Reasons for Not seeking Ante-Natal Care Services.....	18
	d. Pregnancy Complications and Treatment	18
	e. Natal Care.....	19
	f. Post-Natal Care.....	19
	4.2 Child care.....	19
	a. Birth Weight of New Born Babies	19
	b. Immunization of Children.....	19
	c. Source of Immunisation	20
	d. Reasons for Not Immunising the Child.....	20
	e. Breast-feeding and Weaning Practices.....	20
	f. Awareness and Treatment about Diarrhoea and Pneumonia	20
Table 4.1	Ante-natal Care.....	21
Table 4.2	Type of Antenatal Care (ANC).....	22
Figure 4.1	Number and Timing of Antenatal Visits.....	23
Figure 4.2	Per cent of Women who Received Full ANC by background Characteristics	23
Table 4.3	Reasons for No ANC	24
Table 4.4	Pregnancy Complications	25
Figure 4.3	Type of Complications during Pregnancy.....	26
Table 4.5	Delivery Characteristics	27
Table 4.6	Delivery and Post-Delivery Complications	28

Figure 4.4	Type of Delivery Complications	29
Figure 4.5	Type of Post-Delivery Complications.....	29
Table 4.7	Vaccination of Children.....	30
Figure 4.6	Per cent of Fully Immunized Children Aged 12-36 Months.....	31
Table 4.8	Source of Immunization.....	32
Table 4.9	Reasons for not giving Immunization.....	33
Table 4.10	Breast-feeding and Child Nutrition.....	34
Table 4.11	Awareness of Diarrhoea and Pneumonia	35
Figure 4.7	Type of Treatment Given to Children with Diarrhoea.....	36

CHAPTER 5 FAMILY PLANNING

5.1	Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods.....	37
5.2	Current Use of Contraception	37
5.3	Source of Motivation and Supply for Modern Methods of Contraception.....	37
5.4	Side Effects of Contraception and Satisfaction with Current Use	38
5.5	Reasons for Discontinuation of use and Current Non-Use of Contraception.....	38
5.6	Advice on contraception and intention to Use in Future.....	38
5.7	Unmet Need	38
5.8	Male's Choice of Family Planning Methods	39
Table 5.1	Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods	40
Figure 5.1	Method of Contraception Currently Used in Uttara Kannada, 1999	41
Table 5.2	Current Use of Contraception	42
Table 5.3	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Selected Characteristics	43
Table 5.4	Source of Motivation and Supply for Modern Methods of Contraception.....	44
Table 5.5	Health Problem and Satisfaction with Current Use	45
Table 5.6	Reason for Discontinuation of Use and Non Use	46
Table 5.7	Advice on Contraceptive Use and Future Intention to Use.....	47
Table 5.8	Unmet Need	48
Table 5.9	Maies Choice of Family Planning Methods For limiting in Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka State	49

CHAPTER 6 ACCESSIBILITY AND PERCEPTION ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

	6.1 Home Visits by Health Workers	50
	6.2 Client's Perception of Quality of Government Health Services	50
	6.3 Reasons for not visiting Health Centre.....	51
Table 6.1	Home Visits by Health Workers	52
Table 6.2	Quality of Government Health Services & Client Satisfaction.....	53
Table 6.3	Reasons for Not visiting Health Centre	54

CHAPTER 7 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

	7.1 Awareness about RTI/STI and HIV (AIDS)	55
	7.2 Prevalence of RTI (Self - Reported System).....	56
Table 7.1	Knowledge of Reproductive Tract Infections	57
Table 7.2	Knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Infections.....	58
Table 7.3	Awareness of HIV (AIDS).....	59
Table 7.4	Prevalence of RTI (Self Reported Symptoms).....	50

ANNEXURE 1 List of PSUs (Villages/Urban Wards)

ANNEXURE 2 RCH questionnaires (Household and Women)

Preface and Acknowledgments

The Reproductive and Child Health interventions being implemented by Government of India are expected to provide quality services and achieve multiple objectives. There has been a positive paradigm shift from Method-Mix-Target based activity to Client-Centered-Demand Driven quality services. The Government of India desires to re-orient the programme and strengthen the services at the out-reach level. The new approach requires decentralization of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services at the basic nucleus level which is district.

Keeping in view these objectives, Government of India (GOI) desired to generate district level data on utilization of the services provided by the Government health facilities and people's perception on quality of these services. In order to achieve this goal, GOI decided to undertake Rapid Household Survey (RHS) in all the districts in the country, so that the progress of RCH programme can be monitored. Approximately 50 per cent of the districts are covered in the second year of the project (1999). The survey was conducted by various Regional Agencies (RAs) and coordinated by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. The financial assistance for RHS was provided by the World Bank. The Population Research Centre of ISEC has been entrusted with the task of carrying out the Rapid Household Survey in the states of Karnataka, Kerala and Goa.

The data were collected by using uniform questionnaires, sample designs and field procedures. The survey thus, provided comparable data for all the districts (covered in a year) of the country. Rapid Household Survey (RHS) is the first of its kind in the country ever conducted to generate basic data at the level of a district. In a district, 1100 Households and all eligible women (15-44 years) available in the Households were covered.

We do hope and believe that the data generated through the survey will meet the requirements of the Programme Administrators and the Policy Makers for making effective interventions for providing quality services and achieving multiple objectives.

The RHS could not have been successfully completed without cooperation and support from innumerable sources at various stages of the project. Although, it is not

possible to acknowledge everyone involved in the survey, several organizations and individuals deserve special mention.

The first and the foremost organization to whom we wish to express our thanks is the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) for giving us an opportunity to work for a project of national importance. Our special thanks are due to Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi, former Secretary and Shri A. R. Nanda Secretary (Family Welfare) for their timely initiative, advice and valuable support to the project. We are also thankful to Shri P.K.Saha, Chief Director and Shri K. V. Rao, Director of MoHFW and Dr. Padam Singh Addl. DDG of ICMR for their contributions. We are also thankful to Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.

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Survey was conducted in collaboration with Population Research Centre, Dharwad. Dr. T R Rajaratnam and Ms R Rajeswari took the responsibility of coordinating and supervising the field operations. I am grateful to Dr B R Ramesh, Director of PRC, Dharwad and his colleagues. Training the field staff was undertaken by Dr. Ramesh Kanbargi and Mr T N Bhat of Population

We would like to express our sincere thanks to our former Director Dr. P.V.Shenoi and his successor Dr. M.Govinda Rao for their valuable advice and co-operation in carrying out Rapid Household Surveys in all the three states. Thanks are also due to Prof. P.H. Rayappa, Chief Technical Advisor, RCH Project at ISEC for going through the draft reports. We acknowledge the co-operation received from the Registrar Dr. M.Venkata Reddy and his staff, Accounts Officer Mr. R.Narayanan and his staff, and Estate and Transport-in-charge Mr. B.S.Krishna Murthy at the Institute for Social and Economic Change. We express our appreciation for the effort made by the houselisting teams, interviewers, supervisors, editors, data entry operators in carrying out this task. The data analysis was undertaken by Dr. M.N. Shiva kumar, Research Officer and Mr. P. Prabhuswamy of Population Research Centre. We are thankful to all the respondents in all the three states for sparing their valuable time and for giving us the required information with patience.

We do hope that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, will find the results of the Survey useful in achieving the set objectives of the Rapid Household Survey. Round the clock efforts of my colleagues at the Population Research Centre, will be truly rewarded if the project is able to effectively highlight/reflect the Reproductive and Child Health needs of the community.

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January 2000

ACRONYMS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	:	Ante-natal Care
ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	:	Acute Respiratory Infections
AWW	:	Anganwadi Worker
BCG	:	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	:	Census Enumeration Block
CHC	:	Community Health Centre
CMW	:	Currently Married Women
CPR	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CPD	:	Centre for Population Dynamics
DPT	:	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EW	:	Eligible Women
FP	:	Family Planning
GMFR	:	General Marital Fertility Rate
GOK	:	Government of Karnataka
HIV	:	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
LHV	:	Lady Health Visitor
IFA	:	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS	:	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
ISEC	:	Institute for Social and Economic Change
JPHN	:	Junior Public Health Nurse
MCH	:	Maternal and Child Health
MoHFW	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
MTP	:	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
OBC	:	Other Backward Castes
ORS	:	Oral Rehydration salt
ORT	:	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PSU	:	Primary Sampling Unit
PPS	:	Probability Proportional to Size
RHS	:	Rapid Household Survey
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
RTI	:	Reproductive Tract Infections
SC	:	Scheduled Castes
Sc	:	Sub-centre
ST	:	Scheduled Tribes
STI	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	:	Tuberculosis
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
TT	:	Tetanus Toxoid

SALIENT FINDINGS

Survey in Uttara Kannada district

Uttara Kannada is one of the Coastal districts of Karnataka bordering Goa. The population of the district was 1220 thousand in 1991 with an annual growth rate of 1.3 per cent during 1981-91. Nearly one fourth of total population were resident in urban areas. Percentage of population belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was relatively low at 8 per cent.

The RCH survey covered 1080 households identifying 895 eligible women out of whom 731 have been interviewed. Twenty per cent of the respondents were urban. 86 per cent of them belonged to Hindu religion, 10 per cent to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and 66 per cent literate. Among the literates, 23 per cent had completed 10 or more years of schooling.

Marriage

Mean age at first cohabitation for women interviewed in the survey was 19 years. And, per cent of boys getting married at age less than 21 years was low at 3.3 per cent and girls getting married at age less than 18 years was 15 per cent.

Fertility

The estimated Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in the district has been 19.5 – 20.3 rural and 16.5 in urban. Per cent of third or higher order births reported stood at 2. Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-44 was 3.5.

Mortality and Morbidity

A smaller number of infant deaths (6 in number) were reported in the district during January 1996 and December 1997. Similarly, very few cases of Malaria and Tuberculosis were reported (one and five, respectively).

Knowledge and use of Family Planning

Knowledge about any modern method of contraception is universal and high for modern spacing methods at 85 per cent. Two-thirds of currently married women were currently practicing contraception. Adoption of methods other than female sterilisation was also better. 18 per cent of adopters in rural areas and 26 per cent adopters in urban areas were in this category. The unmet need for family planning was estimated at 10.6 – 5.7 for limiting and 4.8 for spacing.

Maternal Health Care

Provision of antenatal services was better as nearly two-third of pregnant women had received 3 check-ups, 2 TT and IFA tablets, mostly in rural areas. Over three-fourth deliveries were conducted in institutions and total safe deliveries accounted for 86 per cent. Two-third women had their child weighed within two days after birth. However, per cent of women reporting their child to be anaemic was as high as 24 per cent.

Child Health Care

Over half of children age 0-4 months were exclusively breast-fed and 46 per cent had received colostrum. Immunization coverage of children against six childhood diseases was as high as 90 per cent (BCG, 3DPT, 3 Polio and Measles).

Reproductive Morbidity

Per cent of women reporting abortion complications, pregnancy complications and delivery complications was 43.38 and 17, respectively. Fewer women had reported complication due to the use of contraception – (less than 11 per cent). The reporting of Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) was to the extent of 14 per cent. Nearly half of them were aware of pregnancy complications. Treatment to be followed in case of diarrhoea and pneumonia was known to 63 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively.

Knowledge of RTI / STI / HIV (AIDS)

Knowledge about Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) was less at 21 per cent, and 14 per cent, respectively. However, awareness about HIV (AIDS) was high at 70 per cent – 68 per cent in rural and 82 per cent in urban.

Visit by Health Workers

Close to 80 per cent of rural households were visited by health workers/ANM during 6 months prior to survey.

Utilization of Government Health Facility

As expected immunization services and contraceptive services were mostly provided by government sources. 77 per cent of contraceptive users and 84 per cent of children immunized were taken care of by public institutions. However, provision of antenatal services, complications during pregnancy and post delivery complications were not adequately met by government sources. Nearly one third of deliveries were conducted in public institutions. Treatment of children during diarrhea and pneumonia episodes was also not adequate. Over half of contraceptive women who had experienced side effects were treated by these institutions. Treatment for RTI cases was much less at 32 per cent.

Rapid Household Survey, Reproductive and Child Health

KEY INDICATORS

STATE: KARNATAKA

DISTRICT: UTTARA KANNADA

No.	KEY INDICATORS			
1	1991 Population Data			
	A) Total population (in thousand)	1220.3		
	B) Percent urban	24.1		
	C) Percent scheduled caste	7.54		
	D) Percent scheduled tribe	0.83		
	E) Population growth rate (1981-91)	13.0		
		TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
2	Sample Population			
	A) Number of households surveyed	1080	842	238
	B) Total population covered in survey			
	Total	5547	4302	1245
	Male	2776	2145	631
	Female	2771	2157	614
	C) Number of men (age 20-54 years) interviewed	836	649	187
	D) Number of currently married women age 15-44			
	Total	895	713	182
	Interviewed	781	624	157
3	Background Characteristics of Women Interviewed			
	A) Percent Hindu	85.6	89.2	71.3
	B) Percent Muslims	10.3	7.2	22.9
	C) Percent Scheduled Caste	5.5	4.6	8.9
	D) Percent Scheduled Tribe	4.8	5.6	1.9
	E) Percent Other Backward Caste	50.4	53.5	38.2
4	Marriage Age			
	A) Mean age at first cohabitation for women interviewed	19.0	19.0	19.2
	B) Percent of boys married at age less than 21 (since 1 January 1996)	3.3	3.4	2.9
	C) Percent of girls married at age less than 18 (since 1 January 1996)	15.0	15.0	14.8

	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
5	Fertility			
	A) Mean number of children ever born to eligible women age 40-44	3.5	3.6	3.4
	B) For period 1.1.1996 to 31.12.1998			
	a) Average crude birth rate	19.5	20.3	16.5
	b) Average general marital fertility rate (GMFR)	120.9	122.9	122.9
	c) Percent distribution of total births by order			
	i) 1	40.7	39.6	45.2
	ii) 2	32.0	32.7	28.7
	iii) 3 & above	27.2	27.4	26.0
6	Mortality			
	A) Infant deaths among children born during 1-1-96 to 31-12-1997	6	5	1
	B) Neonatal deaths among children born during 1-1-96 to 31-12-98 due to tetanus	0	0	0
	C) Total maternal deaths since 1-1-96	1	1	0
7	Morbidity			
	Number of cases reported			
	A) Leprosy	0	0	0
	B) Malaria (3 months prior to survey)	1	1	0
	C) Tuberculosis	5	3	2
8	Knowledge of Family Planning and use of Contraception			
	A) Percent of eligible women			
	i) knowing all modern methods	55.3	54.0	60.5
	ii) knowing any modern spacing method	85.1	84.1	89.1
	iii) knowing any modern method	99.6	99.5	100.0
	iv) knowing any method	99.6	99.5	100.0
	B) Percent of eligible women/their husbands			
	i) Currently using any method	66.0	65.8	66.8
	ii) Female sterilization	47.6	49.5	40.1
	iii) Male sterilization	0.6	0.4	1.2
	iv) IUD	6.1	5.7	7.6
	v) Pills	1.1	0.8	2.5
	vi) Condom	3.7	3.5	4.4
	vii) Any other modern method	0.3	0.4	0.0
	viii) Any other traditional method	6.4	5.2	10.8
	C). Percent of currently married women having unmet need for			
	i) limiting	5.7	5.2	7.6
	ii) spacing	4.8	4.6	5.7
	iii) total	10.6	9.9	13.3

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
9	Maternal Health Care			
	Percent of women who had still/live birth since 1-1-1996			
	A) ANC check-up			
	i) who had ANC check-up	98.4	99.5	93.3
	ii) Who had 3 or more check-up	95.7	96.7	91.1
	iii) Who had ANC Check-up at home	64.5	72.1	26.1
	B) TT injection during pregnancy			
	i) who had none	2.3	2.3	2.2
	ii) who had one	10.0	10.3	8.8
	iii) who had two or more	85.6	84.9	88.8
	C) IFA tablets during pregnancy			
	i) who were given IFA tablets	80.6	85.9	55.5
	ii) who consumed one IFA tablet regularly	62.0	67.1	37.7
	iii) who consumed two IFA tablet regularly	16.6	16.9	15.5
	D) Institutional delivery			
	i) Total	78.2	75.1	93.3
	ii) Government	28.2	30.5	17.7
	iii) Private	50.0	44.5	75.5
	E) Delivery at home and attended by doctor/nurse/ traditional birth attendant (TBA)	8.0	8.8	4.2
	F) Total safe delivery (D + E)	86.1	84.0	95.6
	G) Visited by ANM within two weeks of delivery	56.2	63.8	20.0

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
10	Child Care			
	A. Percent of children age 0-4 months on exclusive breast milk (relates to the youngest child born since 1.1.1996)	54.2	54.8	50.0
	B. Percent of women who gave colostrum (relates to the youngest child born since 1-1-1996)	45.8	44.1	54.5
	C. Percent of children age 12-36 months who received (relates to two children born since 1-1-96 to 30-4-98)			
	i) BCG	97.8	98.0	96.8
	ii) DPT			
	a) Three injections	95.2	94.9	96.8
	b) No injections	2.1	1.9	3.1
	iii) Polio			
	a) Three doses	93.1	93.6	90.6
	b) No dose	3.1	2.5	6.2
	iv) Measles	94.1	94.2	93.7
	v) Complete immunization (BCG, 3 DPT, 3 Polio & Measles)	89.9	90.4	87.5
	vi) At least one dose of Vitamin A	66.2	69.5	50.0
	D) Percent of babies weighed and babies below 2.5 Kg.			
	i) Percent of babies weighed	65.8	63.0	79.5
	ii) Percent below 2.5 Kg. Out of babies weighed	23.5	23.7	22.7
	E) Percent of eligible women whose children (born after 1-1-96) had diarrhoea and who were treated with ORS)			
	i) Had diarrhoea	14.9	14.2	18.1
	ii) Treated with ORS	21.6	27.5	0.0
	F) Percent of eligible women whose children (born after 1-1-96) had breathing problems and treated			
	i) Percent who had breathing problem	6.0	6.3	4.5
	ii) Percent of mothers of children with breathing problem who got their children treated by ANM/Government facility	46.6	46.1	50.0

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
11	Reproductive Morbidity A) Percent of eligible women who had their last pregnancy since 1-1-96, having a) Abortion complications b) Pregnancy complications c) Delivery complications d) Post-delivery complications B) Percent of eligible women having a) Contraceptive side effects i) Female sterilization ii) IUD iii) Pills b) Any symptom of reproductive tract infection C) Percent of males having any symptom of reproductive tract infection D) Percent of households in which adolescent girls were suffering from Anaemia			
		42.8	50.0	25.0
		37.9	35.6	48.8
		17.4	17.3	17.7
		15.1	14.0	20.0
		6.1	6.1	6.3
		8.3	5.5	16.6
		11.1	20.0	0.0
		14.4	14.9	12.7
		2.5	2.9	1.0
		7.5	7.2	8.5
12	Awareness of women on RCH A) Percent of eligible women (who had their last live birth Still birth since 1-1-96) aware of :			
	a) Pregnancy complications b) Treatment/practices to be followed in diarrhoea episodes c) Danger signs of Pneumonia B) Percent of eligible women who were aware of a) Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) b) Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) c) HIV(AIDS) C) Percent males age 20-54 having knowledge of a) Reproductive tract infection (RTI) b) Sexually transmitted infection (STI) c) HIV (AIDS)	50.3 62.5 28.2 20.8 13.9 70.4 12.8 24.8 89.3	48.3 60.7 27.4 20.8 13.6 67.6 11.5 22.9 87.3	60.0 70.4 31.8 21.0 15.2 81.5 17.1 31.5 96.2

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
13	Home Visit by Health Worker			
	A) Percent of rural households visited by ANM/Health worker three months prior to survey date	--	77.7	--
	B) Percent of households where ANM counselled unmarried adolescent girls	6.0	7.6	0.0
	C) Percent of households where ANM distributed IFA tablets to unmarried adolescent girls	3.0	2.8	3.5
14	Utilization of Government Health Facility			
	A) Percent induced abortion of last pregnancy since 1-1-96	20.0	50.0	0.0
	B) Percent of eligible women who sought treatment for complications during			
	i) Pregnancy			
	a) Doctor	16.3	21.8	5.8
	b) Nurse/ANM	8.1	12.5	0.0
	ii) Post-delivery period			
	a) Doctor	48.4	58.3	22.2
	b) Nurse/ANM	3.0	0.0	11.1
	C) Percent of eligible women who sought treatment for side effects/health problems due to use of			
	i) Female sterilization	60.0	64.7	33.3
	ii) IUD	50.0	100.0	0.0
	iii) Pills	****	****	****
	D) Percent of respondents with RTI who sought treatment			
	i) Males	47.6	47.3	50.0
	ii) Females	58.4	53.7	80.0

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Objectives of Survey

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) interventions that are being implemented by Government of India (GOI) are expected to provide quality services and achieve multiple objectives. There has been a positive paradigm shift from Method-Mix-Target based activity to client-centered-demand driven quality services. Attempt is being made by GOI not only to re-orient the programme and service providers attitude at grassroot level but also to strengthen the services at outreach level.

The new approach requires decentralization of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services. Under such objectives, GOI has been interested to generate district level data other than service statistics on utilization of the services provided by government health facilities and also people's perceptions on quality of services. Therefore, it was decided to undertake rapid household surveys for all the districts in the country. About 50 per cent of the districts were covered in 1998. Survey was carried out in remaining districts in 1999.

The main focus of the rapid household survey were on the following aspects:

1. Coverage of ANC and immunisation services
2. Proportion of safe deliveries
3. Contraceptive prevalence rate
4. Unmet need for family planning
5. Awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS
6. Utilization of Health Services and user's satisfaction.

1.2 District Profile

Uttara Kannada district is located in coastal area of Karnataka state. Before the states reorganisation this district was in Bombay state.

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
13	Home Visit by Health Worker			
	A) Percent of rural households visited by ANM/Health worker three months prior to survey date	--	77.7	--
	B) Percent of households where ANM counselled unmarried adolescent girls	6.0	7.6	0.0
	C) Percent of households where ANM distributed IFA tablets to unmarried adolescent girls	3.0	2.8	3.5
14	Utilization of Government Health Facility			
	A) Percent induced abortion of last pregnancy since 1-1-96	20.0	50.0	0.0
	B) Percent of eligible women who sought treatment for complications during			
	i) Pregnancy			
	a) Doctor	16.3	21.8	5.8
	b) Nurse/ANM	8.1	12.5	0.0
	ii) Post-delivery period			
	a) Doctor	48.4	58.3	22.2
	b) Nurse/ANM	3.0	0.0	11.1
	C) Percent of eligible women who sought treatment for side effects/health problems due to use of			
	i) Female sterilization	60.0	64.7	33.3
	ii) IUD	50.0	100.0	0.0
	iii) Pills	****	****	****
	D) Percent of respondents with RTI who sought treatment			
	i) Males	47.6	47.3	50.0
	ii) Females	58.4	53.7	80.0

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Objectives of Survey

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1.2 District Profile

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Table 1.1 Basic Demographic Indicators from 1991 census in Uttara Kar nada
District of Karnataka state

Indicators	State	District
Population (in thousands)	44977.2	1220.3
Annual exponential growth rate (1981-91) (per cent)	1.92	1.30
Population density (per Sq. Km)	234.6	118.6
Per cent of Urban Population	30.9	24.1
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	959.6	966.0
Currently married women age 15-44 (couples) per 1000 population	168.9	151.4
Per cent of population		
Scheduled Caste	16.38	7.54
Scheduled Tribe	4.26	0.83
Others	79.36	91.63
Per cent of literate population age 7 +		
Males	67.26	76.39
Females	44.34	56.77
Persons	56.04	66.73

In 1991, the population of the district stood at 1220 thousands with an annual growth rate of 1.3 per cent during 1981-91 period. There were 966 females for 1000 males. The Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes population is very less in this district. Over two-third of the population (66 per cent) were literate in 1991. (Table 1.1)

1.3 Survey Design and Sample Size

In the second year of the RHS, nearly 50 per cent of all the districts in India were selected with random start from either first or second district and then alternative districts were selected. Districts in a state were alphabetically arranged before selection. With this procedure, 252 districts were selected. In the selected districts 50 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs, Villages/Wards) were selected adopting probability proportion to size (PPS) sampling. The village/ward level population was taken as per 1991 census. The sample size for RHS-RCH was fixed at 1000 households i.e. 20 households from each PSU. In order to take care of non-response due to various reasons, over sampling of 10 per cent was done. In other words, 22 households from each PSU were selected following circular systematic random sampling procedure.

1.4 House Listing

House-listing in each of the selected Primary Sample Units (PSU-village/urban ward) is an important activity to select the sample households. IIPS has provided an elaborate procedure to be followed for house-listing which is strictly followed in letter and spirit. It includes:

Listing of every structure in the village/urban ward/block, dwelling units in each structure and other structures like school, shop, cattle shed, dispensary etc., with numbers. Then each dwelling unit is given a separate number. The list of all the households in each Primary Sample Unit forms the sampling frame. The first household is selected by using a random number and other households are selected by employing systematic circular sampling procedure.

All the households in the villages having population less than 1500 have been mapped and listed. A block has been selected for listing and mapping of villages having more than 1500 population. In urban areas a census enumeration block (CEB) has been

selected from the selected ward and the notional map was copied. After the identification of the CEB in the city/town, house-listing and mapping have been carried out. From the house-list, the required number of households have been randomly selected.

1.5 Questionnaires

Data have been collected through a structured questionnaire. Two types of questionnaire have been designed for each selected household, one eliciting household information, and the other, eliciting information on women. While the information about the household is collected from any adult member (age 20 and above), information about eligible woman is collected from each currently married woman, age 15-44.

Household questionnaire consists of two sections. The first section elicits information on household characteristics such as number of male and female members in the household, number of eligible women for woman questionnaire, religion, caste, source of drinking water, type of house construction, detailed information on each birth since January, 1996, incidence of maternal deaths since January, 1996, age at marriage of males and females married since January, 1996, prevalence of malaria since three months preceding the survey date, prevalence of TB and leprosy, and supply of Iron and Folic Acid tablets to un-married and anaemic girls age 15-19. This information is collected from any adult member in the household. Section 2 specifically aims at collecting information on general awareness about Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI), Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and HIV (AIDS) of any male member, age 20-54, in the household.

Woman questionnaire consists of 6 sections. Data on general characteristics like current age, effective marriage age, number of live births, living children and pregnancy wastage (still births, induced abortions and spontaneous abortions) are collected in section 1; data on ante-natal, natal and post natal care are collected in section 2; on immunization and child care for the last and last but one child born since January, 1996 are collected in section 3; on contraception are collected in section 4; section 5 deals with the assessment of quality of government health services and client satisfaction; and section 6 elicits information on Awareness about RTI, STI and HIV (AIDS).

1.6 Recruitment, Training and Fieldwork

Educational qualification of field staff, their experience in collecting data and their commitment to the job are important contributing factors in obtaining quality data. All team supervisors have minimum post-graduate degree and some of them have completed M Phil in social sciences. More than 90 per cent of all investigators are post-graduates and the rest have completed graduation. All have fairly good knowledge of English and the local language, Kannada. In addition, many are able to conduct interviews in Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu. About 30 per cent of them have experience in collecting demographic and health data in different India Population Projects (IPP) carried out by different organizations.

Field staff were trained during June 25 to July 1, 1999 at PRC, Dharwad for data collection. Field operation started on July 5, 1999 and was completed on September 10, 1999. Data collection work was reviewed when the teams took a break for two days and doubts were cleared on some questions. Separate field staff were trained for House listing during June 24-25, 1999 and Housing listing operations started June 26, 1999. Teams used to be in the primary sample unit (PSU) by 6 a.m. and leave by 8 p.m. All these field operations were completed in a day in many PSUs and more than one day in some PSUs.

Data collection has been carried out in each selected district by a team consisting of a supervisor-cum-editor, three female investigators and two male investigators. There are two major field operations in the survey, namely, i) house-listing, mapping, and selection of sample households, and ii) interviews. House-listing and mapping have been carried out by two persons together. While one person records the particulars in the house-listing form for each household, other person maps the household. House lists were given to the team supervisor to draw the sample households. After selecting the required number of households to be interviewed, the supervisor assigns the lists which contains household number, name of the head of household, address, date assigned, result of interview of household and woman questionnaires to the investigators. At the end of interviews, a consolidated list in 'Supervisor's Assignment Sheet' is prepared from all Investigator's Assignment Sheets by the supervisor. In addition, the supervisor is assigned the job of editing the questionnaires and cent per cent spot checks in the field itself.

Household questionnaire has been canvassed by the male investigator when male respondent age 20-54 is available in the household. In other cases, the household and woman questionnaires have been canvassed by the female investigator.

1.7 Data Processing and Tabulation

Data entry software provided by the International Institute for Population Sciences has been used. The software is found to be adequate and only minor changes have been made to suit the local conditions. (Table 1.7)

1.8 Data Quality

Quality of data depends on many factors. Of them, questionnaire design, training of field staff and supervision of data collection are vital. These aspects have been taken into account in the survey.

The questionnaire is designed for minimum number of errors that occur while collecting data. Most questions have been designed with clarity and there is no scope for ambiguity. Questions are pre-coded, and skips and filters have also been provided for easy flow of data collection.

Further, the quality of data has been ensured through intensive training of field staff. Field staff were trained (investigators, supervisors and editors) on the methods of data collection through classroom lectures and mock interviews. They were given 10 days training in local language and each question was explained in detail along with Training Manual during the training sessions. All the technical terms have been explained thoroughly until every one of them understood well. Special lectures from experts in the fields of reproduction, immunization, communicable diseases, reproductive tract infection, sexually transmitted infection and HIV (AIDS) have been organized during the training, thus, fully exposing them to the topics under study. This has enhanced their understanding of questions better and has increased their ability in eliciting information even from an illiterate and ignorant respondent. Also, they were made to conduct mock interviews in the class room. They were also taken to villages and urban blocks for field interviewing. Training sessions were conducted by the staff of the Population Research Center at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (Bangalore) and the International Institute for Population Sciences (Mumbai). Each investigator has been provided with an

Investigator's Manual and the team supervisor with a Supervisor's, Editor's and Sampling manuals.

In addition, data have been checked and edited right in the field by the team supervisor. Surprise checks (10 per cent of the total sample) have been made by the staff of the Population Research Centre at the Institute for Social and Economic Change. Research officers of the International Institute for Population Studies were also present throughout the field operations.

1.9 Field Constraints

The major constraints in data collection is availability of respondents, especially male respondents for section 2 in Household questionnaire. Repeated visits were made to cover maximum number of male and female respondents. As the team was covering the PSU in one day, the coverage with regard to male and female respondents was the maximum that has been achieved in the survey as mentioned in the report

1.10 Standard of Living Index (SLI)

In Phase I of the RHS, type of house was being taken as the proxy for the economic status of the households. But in phase II we had asked questions related to household amenities and possession of some selected household items. In order to develop SLI, following scores related to response categories for each question were given:

Variables	Scores
1. Source of Drinking Water	Tap (Own).....2 Tap (Shared) + Handpump+Well.....1 Others.....0
2. Type of House	Pucca.....2 Semi-Pucca.....1 Kachcha.....0
3. Source of Lighting	Electricity.....2 Kerosene.....1 Other.....0
4. Fuel for Cooking	LPG.....2 Kerosene.....1 Others.....0
5. Toilet Facility	Own Flush Toilet.....3 Own Pit Toilet.....2 Shared Toilet.....1 No Toilet.....0
6. Ownership of Items	Car.....4 Motor cycle/Scooter.....3 TV.....3 Radio/Transistor.....2 Fan.....2 Sewing Machine.....2 Bicycle.....1 None.....0

The total of the scores may vary from the lowest of 0 to maximum of 28. On the basis of total score, households are divided into three categories as:

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--|
| (a) | Low | if total score is less than or equal to 9. |
| (b) | Medium | if total score is more than 9 but less than or equal to 19 |
| (c) | High | if total score is more than or equal to 20 |

Most of the indicators under RHS are also tabulated by these three categories of SLI in addition to Rural/Urban, Caste, and Education.

Table 1.7. Sample Results for Households, Males and Eligible Women, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka, 1999

Results	Total	Rural	Urban
Households Selected	1100	857	243
Households Interviewed	1080	842	238
Not Interviewed	20	15	5
Households present but not competent respondent at home	14	9	5
Households Absent	3	3	0
Postponed	1	1	0
Refused	0	0	0
Dwelling Vacant/ Address Not a Dwelling	0	0	0
Dwelling Destroyed	0	0	0
Dwelling Not Found	0	0	0
Other	2	2	0
HH Response Rate* (HRR)	98.2	98.2	97.9
Total Eligible Women			
Eligible Women	894	712 ³	182
Completed (Interviewed)	781	624	157
Not at Home	112	87	25
Refused	0	0	0
Partly Completed	1	1	0
Other	0	0	0
EW Response Rate* (EWRR)	87.4	87.6	86.3
Number of Males Interviewed	836	649	187

* HRR = (Households Interviewed/1100)*100

** EWRR = (Eligible Women Interviewed/Total Eligible Women) * 100

CHAPTER 2

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

General characteristics of the sample household population and vital events such as marriage, births, infant deaths and morbidity are described in this chapter.

2.1 General Characteristics

The survey covered 1080 households in the sample of which 77.9 per cent were rural, the rest urban. Hindu households constituted 87 per cent, Muslims 8.2 per cent and the rest others. Among Hindu households 6.2 per cent belonged to Scheduled castes, 4.5 per cent to Scheduled tribes and 52.7 per cent to other Backward castes (OBC) (Table 2.1).

In the sample, only 13 per cent houses were reported as Pucca, a substantial percentage being Kuchcha and the rest as Semi- Pucca. In urban area 25 per cent of houses were Pucca compared to 10 per cent in rural. Major source of drinking water was through well (73 per cent) and hand pump (4 per cent). Electricity was the main source of lighting as 85 per cent of households reported this as the main source. Wood was the main source of fuel used to cooking. However, in urban areas, LPG and Kerosene accounted for 59 per cent. Over half of the households in the district had no toilet facility at all. Ownership of household goods such as radio, television, bicycle was to the tune of above 30 per cent each. Situation in this regard is much better in urban area. Based on the composite Standard of Living Index 8 per cent of households were considered as high - 3.2 per cent in rural and 24 per cent in urban.

2.2 Marriages, Births, Infant Deaths and Morbidity

During the reference period (during January 1, 1996 to date) a total of 283 marriages were reported – 222 in rural and 61 in urban areas. Mean age at marriage for boys is 27.6 years in rural areas and 28.7 in urban. For girls, mean age at marriage in urban areas is one year higher at 22.3 compared to 21.2 in rural areas. Only 3 per cent of boys and 15 per cent of girls got married before attaining the legally prescribed minimum age of 21 years and 18 years, respectively. The estimated Crude Birth Rate in the district is 19.5 – 20.37 in rural and 16.5 in urban. Nearly 27 per cent of births in the district are of third or higher order.

A total of 6 infant deaths were reported in the survey and all 6 deaths in the neonatal period. No leprosy cases reported in the district. However 5 cases of tuberculosis were reported in the district. Only one case of malaria was reported during the same period. No neonatal death due to tetanus and 1 maternal death were reported in the district (Table 2.2).

Table 2.1 General Characteristics of Households Surveyed in Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka state

Indicators	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Number of households interviewed	1080	842	238
2. Household Population			
Total	5547	4302	1245
Male	2776	2145	631
Female	2771	2157	614
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	998	1005	973
Number of currently married Women (15-44 years)	895	713	182
3. Percent of Households by Religion			
Hindu	87.1	89.7	77.7
Muslim	8.2	5.7	17.2
Christian	3.7	3.3	5.0
Sikhs	0.4	0.5	0.0
Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.4	0.3	0.0
4. Percent of Households by Caste*			
Scheduled Caste	6.2	4.7	11.3
Scheduled tribe	4.5	5.2	2.1
Other Backward Class	52.7	56.1	40.7
Others	26.3	25.3	27.7
5. Percent of Households by Type of House			
Kachcha	7.6	9.0	2.9
Semi-Pucca	78.7	80.6	71.8
Pucca	13.6	10.3	25.2
6. Percent of Households by Source of Drinking Water			
Tap	17.0	11.6	36.1
Hand Pump	4.0	4.8	1.2
Well	72.9	75.8	62.6
Others	5.9	7.6	0.0
7. Percent of Households by Main Source of Lighting			
Electricity	84.8	82.4	93.2
Kerosene	13.9	16.0	6.7
Others	1.2	1.5	0.0
8. Type of Fuel mainly used for cooking			
Liquid Petroleum gas	20.5	11.5	52.5
Kerosene	3.2	2.2	6.7
Wood	69.1	78.1	37.4
Others	7.0	8.0	3.3
9. Type of toilet facility available			
Own flush toilet	16.5	8.6	44.5
Own pit toilet	20.7	20.3	22.2
Shared toilet	2.8	1.7	6.7
No toilet facility	59.8	69.2	26.4
10. Percent of Households owning			
Fan	40.5	33.1	66.8
Radio/transistor	52.7	50.4	60.9
Sewing Machine	17.1	13.4	30.2
Television	33.8	25.8	61.7
Bicycle	38.8	35.1	51.6
Motor cycle/scooter	17.5	12.8	34.0
Car	1.4	1.0	2.9
11. Percent of Households by Standard of Living Index			
Low	58.8	67.9	26.8
Medium	33.4	28.8	49.5
High	7.6	3.2	23.5

* Percentage may not add up to 100 due to missing cases.

Table 2.2 Marriages, Births, Mortality and Morbidity in Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka state

Indicators	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Marriages during 1-1-96 to survey date			
(a) Total number of marriages	283	222	61
(b) Mean age at marriage for Boys	27.9	27.6	28.7
(c) Mean age at marriage for girls	21.4	21.2	22.3
(d) Boys marrying at age less than 21 years (%)	3.3	3.4	2.9
(e) Girls marrying at age less than 18 years (%)	15.0	15.0	14.8
2. Births (Reference period: 1-1-96 to 31-12-98)			
(a) Number of births reported			
Total	316	256	60
Male	158	119	39
Female	158	137	21
(b) Average annual CBR	19.5	20.3	16.5
(b) Average annual GMFR	120.9	122.9	112.9
(c) Percent distribution of birth by order of birth			
1	40.7	39.6	45.2
2	32.0	32.7	28.7
3	16.1	17.0	12.3
4+	11.1	10.4	13.7
3. Deaths among* children born during 1-1-96 to 31-12-97 in			
(a) Neonatal period	6	5	1
(b) Post neonatal period	0	0	0
(c) Infancy			
Male	2	2	0
Female	4	3	1
4. Number of neonatal deaths among children born during 1-1-96 to 31-12-98 due to tetanus	0	0	0
5. Number of Maternal Deaths Reported during 1-1-96 to survey date	1	1	0
6. Major illnesses			
(1) Number of cases reported			
(a) Leprosy			
Male	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0
(b) Malaria**			
Male	0	0	0
Female	1	1	0
(c) Tuberculosis			
Male	4	2	2
Female	1	1	0
(2) Number of cases treated			
(a) Leprosy			
Male	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0
(b) Malaria**			
Male	0	0	0
Female	1	1	0
(c) Tuberculosis			
Male	3	1	2
Female	1	1	0

* End point of reference period is restricted to 12-12-1997 to ensure one year exposure to the risk of death for all births.

** Reference period is 3 months prior to survey.

CHAPTER 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMEN AND FERTILITY

This section presents, general characteristics of the current married women, out come pregnancy and fertility.

3.1 Characteristics of Currently Married Women

About 40 percent of eligible women were in the age 20-29. Age at consummation marriage of women revealed that 32 per cent in rural area had consummated below 18 years compared to 28 per cent in urban area (Table 3.1). Nearly 33 per cent of the eligible women were illiterate – 36 per cent in rural and 19 per cent in urban.

3.2 Outcome of Pregnancy

The survey revealed that 92 per cent of pregnancies have resulted in live births, 1.5 per cent as still births, 4.2 per cent as spontaneous abortions, and the rest (1.8) percent) as induced abortions. Spontaneous abortions are more in 20.29 age group (Table 3.2).

3.3 Children Ever Born and Living

The data collected on fertility reveal that the mean number of Children Ever Born (CEB) is 2.5 - 1.2 male and 1.2 female. The mean number of children surviving is 2.3 . Illiterate women and women belonging to Scheduled groups and Muslims have higher number than others (Table 3.3).

Table 3.1 Percentage distribution of currently Married Women age 15-44 years by selected characteristics in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Background Characteristics		Total	Rural	Urban
1. Age group (years)				
	15-19	2.8	3.0	1.9
	20-24	18.3	19.0	15.2
	25-29	21.5	21.9	19.7
	30-34	22.1	20.9	26.7
	35-39	17.1	17.4	15.9
	40-44	18.0	17.4	20.3
2. Age at Consummation of Marriage				
	Below 18 years	31.8	32.8	28.0
	18 years and above	68.1	67.1	71.9
3. Religion				
	Hindu	85.6	89.2	71.3
	Muslim	10.3	7.2	22.9
	Christian	3.2	2.5	5.7
	Sikhs	0.3	0.4	0.0
	Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others	0.3	0.4	0.0
4. Caste*				
	Scheduled Caste	5.5	4.6	8.9
	Scheduled tribe	4.8	5.6	1.9
	Other Backward Class	50.4	53.5	38.2
	Others	39.1	36.2	50.9
5. Education				
	Illiterate	33.4	36.8	19.7
	0-9 @ years	43.2	43.5	42.0
	10 years and above	23.3	19.5	38.2
6. Husband Education*				
	Illiterate	19.9	21.6	13.3
	0-9 @ years	45.9	48.4	36.3
	10 years and above	34.0	29.9	50.3
7. Standard of Living Index				
	Low	58.5	66.1	28.0
	Medium	32.7	29.8	44.5
	High	8.7	4.0	27.3
Number of women		781	624	157

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Percent may not add up to 100 due to missing cases.

Table 1.2 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY

Percentage Distribution of Pregnancies of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years in each age group by Outcome of pregnancy in Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka state

Age Group	Percent pregnancies terminated in					Number of Pregnancies
	Live Birth	Still Birth	Spont. Abortion	Induced Abortion	Total	
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
20-24	91.0	2.4	5.9	0.5	100.0	202
25-29	92.7	1.0	4.8	1.3	100.0	372
30-34	90.5	1.6	4.2	3.6	100.0	496
35-39	92.9	1.8	3.4	1.8	100.0	496
40-44	93.5	1.3	3.9	1.3	100.0	539
All Women	92.3	1.5	4.2	1.8	100.0	2117

Table 3.3. FERTILITY
Children Ever Born and Children Surviving by Selected Characteristics of Currently
married women age 15-44 years in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Background Characteristics	Mean Children Ever Born			Mean Children Surviving			No. of women
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1. Age group							
15-19	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	22
20-24	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	143
25-29	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	168
30-34	1.2	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.4	173
35-39	1.7	1.6	3.4	1.6	1.5	3.1	134
40-44	1.8	1.7	3.5	1.6	1.5	3.1	141
2. Residence							
Rural	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.2	624
Urban	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.1	2.4	157
3. Religion							
Hindu	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.2	669
Muslim	1.5	1.4	3.0	1.4	1.3	2.8	81
Christian	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.6	25
Sikhs	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.3	0.6	2.0	3
Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	1.6	2.0	3.6	1.6	2.0	3.6	3
4. Caste							
Scheduled Caste	1.5	1.2	2.8	1.4	1.1	2.5	43
Scheduled tribe	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.1	1.2	2.4	38
OBC	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.2	1.2	2.4	394
Others	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	217
5. Education							
Illiterate	1.5	1.5	3.1	1.3	1.4	2.7	261
0-9 years	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.2	338
10 years and above	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.6	182
6. Standard of Living Index							
Low	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.2	1.2	2.4	457
Medium	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.0	2.2	256
High	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	68
All Women	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.1	2.3	781

a Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

CHAPTER 4

UTILISATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

In this chapter, knowledge about and utilization of maternal and child health care services are highlighted.

4.1 Maternal Services

(a) Ante-Natal Care

Most of the women had received Antenatal Care (98 per cent). Over 64 per cent of them had received at home from health workers and 40 per cent of them from government health facility (Table 4.1 and Fig 4.1).

(b) Type and Sources of Antenatal Care

Nearly three-fourth of them had received TT, Iron and Folic Acid Tablets and 3 ANC checkup. Most of them had received ANC during first trimester. Over 80 per cent of women had their weight taken, blood pressure measured and had abdominal check up. Women residing in urban area, literate and educated and better off sections were better placed in the provision of ANC (Table 4.2 and Fig 4.2).

(c) Reasons for Not Seeking Antenatal Care Services

The number of women who did not receive any ANC was only four and they reported the lack of knowledge of service, distantly located and no time to go as the main reason for not seeking ANC (Table 4.3 and Fig 4.3).

(d) Pregnancy Complications and Treatment

Over half of the women were aware of pregnancy complications, and more than one-third of them had experienced complications during pregnancy. Weakness and tiredness, dizziness and

some of the complications reported by them. Among them 98 per cent received treatment both from public and private sources (Table 4.4).

(e) Natal Care

Seventy eight percent of the deliveries in the district were conducted in institutions – most of them in institutions. For the remaining 21 per cent deliveries at home, 60 per cent of them were attended by others i.e., relatives and friends.. For two-third of the deliveries at home Disposal Delivery Kit (DDK) was used (Table 4.5).

(f) Post - Natal Care

Seventeen per cent of women had reported delivery complications such as obstructed labour, prolonged labour etc. Only 15 per cent of them had post delivery complications such as lower abdominal pain, excessive bleeding, etc. Half of post delivery complications were treated mainly at government institutions (Table 4.6 and Fig 4.4 and 4.5).

4.2 Child Care

(a) Birth Weight of New born Babies

Two-third babies were weighted within two days after birth. About 24 per cent of women reported their child to be anemic – 23.7 per cent in rural and 22.7 per cent in urban (Table 4.5).

(b) Immunization of Children

Eighty nine per cent of children age 12-36 months were fully protected against Polio, DPT, Measles and Tuberculosis. Two-third of them had received vitamin 'A' dose and only 11 per cent IFA Tablets liquid (Table 4.7 and Fig 4.6).

(c) Source of Immunization

Most of the children (85 per cent) had received immunization services from the government sources (Table 4.8). Those who received from private sources was higher in urban (21 per cent) compared to rural (9 per cent)

(d) Reasons for Not Immunizing the Child

Only four children had not received any dose of immunization in the district (Table 4.9).

(e) Breast feeding and Weaning Practices

Thirty eight per cent of women were advised on breast-feeding. However, less than half of the women (45.9 per cent) had breastfed their child after birth. One-fourth of children were exclusively breastfed at least for four months. Half of them were introduced to semi - solid food at 4th or 5th month. And, nearly three-fourth of women introduced their children to solid food between 6 to 12 months (Table 4.10).

(f) Awareness and Treatment of Diarrhoea and Pneumonia

Nearly two-thirds of women were aware of what to do in case the child gets diarrhoea. About 48 per cent of them knew about ORS. Only 14.9 per cent of women reported that their child suffered from diarrhoea during two months prior to survey. Majority of them were treated with the private health facility (Table 4.11 and Fig 4.7).

Awareness among women regarding pneumonia was very low at 28 per cent. Six per cent of women reported that their child suffered from pneumonia during the reference period and most of them were treated in private institutions (Table 4.11).

Table 4.1 ANTENATAL CARE
Percentage Distribution of women* by Source of Antenatal Care (ANC) during pregnancy, in each category of selected characteristics in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka State

Background Characteristics	ANC (1)	No ANC (2)	Total (3)	Number of Women (4)	Percentage distribution** of women with ANC by source of ANC			
					ANC at home from H.W. (5)	Govt. Health Facility (6)	Private Health Facility (7)	Other (8)
1. Broad Age Group								
Less than 20 years	100.0	0.0	100	9	66.6	66.6	33.3	0.0
20-34	98.2	1.7	100	229	64.8	40.8	60.0	0.8
35 years and above	100.0	0.0	100	20	60.0	20.0	70.0	0.0
2. Residence								
Rural	99.5	0.4	100	213	72.1	43.4	56.6	0.4
Urban	93.3	6.6	100	45	26.1	23.8	76.1	2.3
3. Education								
Illiterate	98.6	1.3	100	75	68.9	59.4	36.4	1.3
0-9 @ years	97.3	2.6	100	114	65.7	43.2	58.5	0.9
10 years and above	100.0	0.0	100	69	57.9	14.4	86.9	0.0
4. Religion								
Hindu	99.5	0.4	100	208	66.1	41.5	58.9	0.4
Muslim	92.3	7.6	100	39	52.7	41.6	58.3	2.7
Christian	100.0	0.0	100	9	66.6	0.0	100.0	0.0
Sikhs	100.0	0.0	100	2	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Buddhists	*****	*****	*****	0	*****	*****	*****	*****
Others	*****	*****	*****	0	*****	*****	*****	*****
5. Caste								
Scheduled Caste	100.0	0.0	100	13	61.5	61.5	38.4	0.0
Scheduled tribe	100.0	0.0	100	13	69.2	53.8	38.4	7.6
OBC	99.2	0.7	100	126	64.0	49.6	52.8	0.0
Others	98.4	1.5	100	86	72.3	23.0	73.8	0.0
6. Standard of Living Index								
Low	98.0	1.9	100	154	70.8	54.3	43.7	0.6
Medium	98.8	1.1	100	86	57.6	21.1	82.3	0.0
High	100.0	0.0	100	18	44.4	11.1	88.8	5.5
All Women	98.4	1.5	100	258	64.5	40.1	57.0	0.7

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

** Percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple answers.

*** Women who had their last live/still birth since Jan 1, 1996.

Table 4.2 TYPE OF ANTENATAL CARE(ANC)
Percentage Distribution of women * by Type of Ante Natal Care by selected background characteristics in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Antenatal Care	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9 th years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of ANC Visits	1.5 2.7 95.7	0.4 2.8 96.7	6.6 2.2 91.1	0.0 7.6 92.3	1.0 2.6 96.3	1.3 6.6 92.0	2.6 0.8 96.4	0.0 1.4 98.5	1.9 3.2 94.8	1.1 2.3 96.5	0.0 0.0 100.0
2. Percentage Distribution of Women by Timing of First ANC Visit	1.5 80.2 17.8 0.3	0.4 83.1 15.9 0.4	6.6 66.6 26.6 0.0	0.0 65.3 34.6 0.0	1.0 82.8 15.6 0.5	1.3 70.6 26.6 1.3	2.6 79.8 17.5 0.0	0.0 91.3 8.7 0.0	1.9 77.9 19.4 0.6	1.1 82.5 16.2 0.0	0.0 88.8 11.1 0.0
3. Percent of Women who had	80.2 91.4 80.6 62.0 16.6	77.4 89.6 85.9 67.1 16.9	93.3 100.0 55.5 37.7 15.5	69.2 84.6 84.6 69.2 15.3	79.6 91.1 80.2 60.4 17.1	64.0 84.0 84.0 61.3 20.0	82.4 92.1 85.0 64.9 19.3	94.2 98.5 69.5 57.9 8.7	68.8 87.0 86.3 64.9 19.4	96.5 97.6 80.2 63.9 13.9	100.0 100.0 33.3 27.7 5.5
a. their Weight taken during pregnancy	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.9	1.9	3.4	0.0
b. their Blood Pressure measured	10.0	10.3	8.8	19.2	7.8	10.6	11.4	7.2	12.9	5.8	5.5
c. been given Iron Folic Acid Tablets	85.6	84.9	88.8	76.9	87.5	85.3	83.3	89.8	81.8	90.7	94.4
d. taken one IFA Tablet a Day Regularly	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
e. taken two Tablets a Day Regularly											
f. been given Tetanus Injection											
No Injection	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.9	1.9	3.4	0.0
One Injection	10.0	10.3	8.8	19.2	7.8	10.6	11.4	7.2	12.9	5.8	5.5
Two Injection	85.6	84.9	88.8	76.9	87.5	85.3	83.3	89.8	81.8	90.7	94.4
Do not remember	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
g. Abdominal Check-up											
None	1.1	1.4	0.0	3.8	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
1-2	17.8	16.4	24.4	15.3	19.2	21.3	14.0	20.2	15.5	19.7	27.7
3 or more	80.6	81.6	75.5	80.7	79.6	74.6	85.0	79.7	82.4	79.0	72.2
Do not remember	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
h. at least 1 TT + IFA + atleast 3 ANC	74.4	80.7	44.4	76.9	73.9	77.3	78.9	63.7	79.2	74.4	33.3
i. 2 TT + IFA + atleast 3 ANC	66.2	72.3	37.7	69.2	67.1	70.6	68.4	57.9	69.4	68.6	27.7
Number of Women	258	213	45	26	192	75	114	69	154	86	18

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
* Women who had their live/still birth since 1st January 1996.

Figure 4.1: Number and timing of antenatal visits

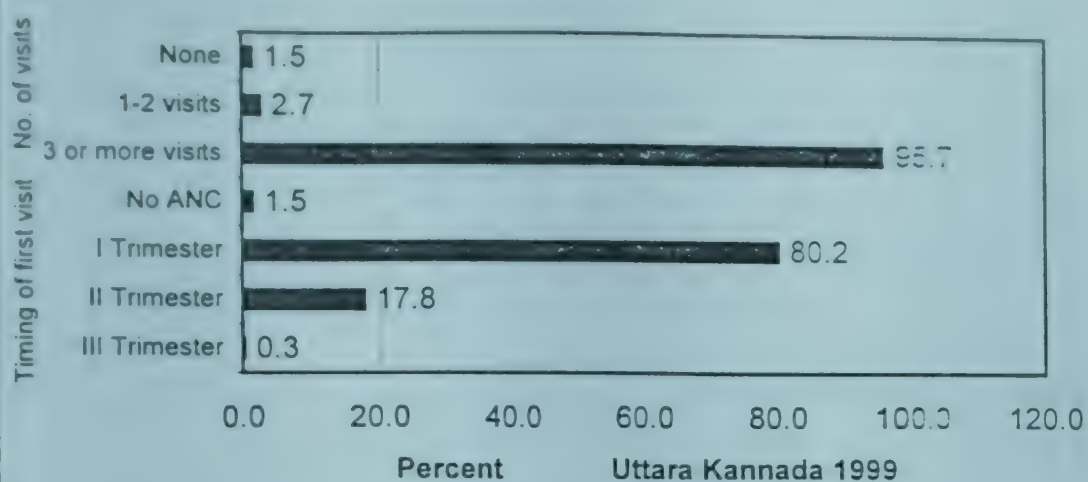


Figure 4.2: Percent of women who received Full ANC by background characteristics

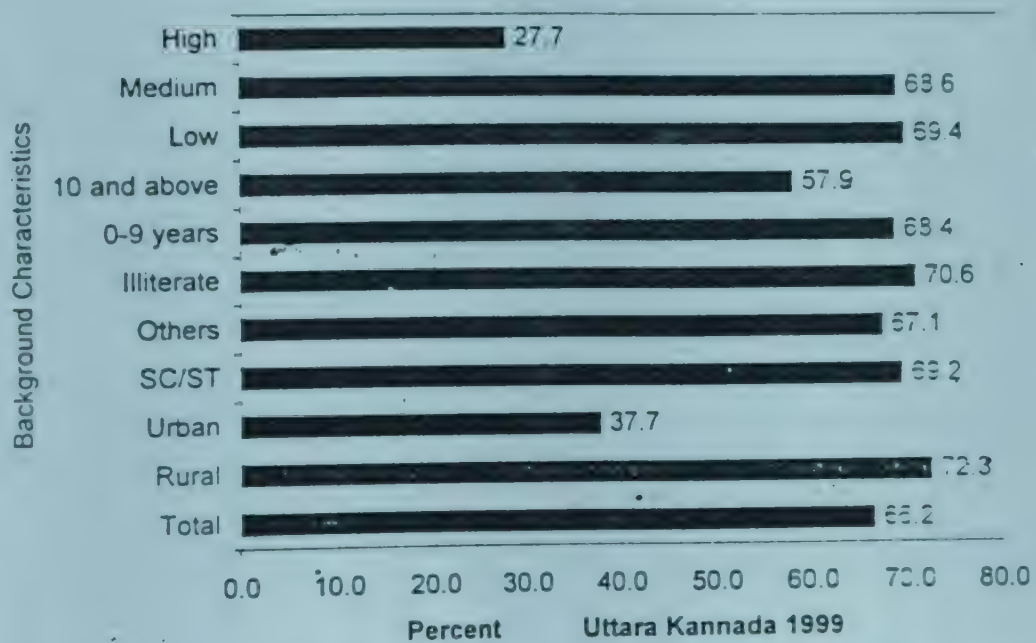


Table 4.3 REASONS FOR NO ANC
Percentage Distribution * of women ** who did not get any Ante Natal Care by Reason by selected background characteristics in
Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Reasons	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education				Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High	
1. Lack of Knowledge of Services	50.0	0.0	66.6	*****.*	50.0	0.0	66.6	*****.*	33.3	100.0	*****.*	
2. Did Not Feel the necessity	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	*****.*	
3. Not Customary	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	*****.*	
4. Financial Cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	*****.*	
5. Distantly Located	25.0	0.0	33.3	*****.*	50.0	0.0	33.3	*****.*	33.3	0.0	*****.*	
6. Poor Quality Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	*****.*	
7. No time to go	25.0	100.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	100.0	0.0	*****.*	33.3	0.0	*****.*	
8. Not permitted to go	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	*****.*	
9. Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*	0.0	0.0	*****.*	
Number of women who did not get ANC	4	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	3	1	0	

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple reasons.

** Women who had their last live/still birth since Jan 1, 1996.

Table 4.4 PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS
 Percentage distribution of women by pregnancy complication and type of treatment sought by selected background characteristics in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka State

Pregnancy Complications/Type of treatment	Total	Residence		Education			Standard of Living Index			
		Rural	Urban	Illit.	0-99 years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High	
1. Percent of Women who are aware of Pregnancy Complications	50.3	48.3	60.0	33.3	43.8	79.7	39.6	63.9	77.7	
2a. Percent Women had Complication during pregnancy	37.9	35.6	48.8	28.0	35.9	52.1	31.8	46.5	50.0	
2b. Percent Women had Complication during pregnancy	19.3	15.4	37.7	10.6	21.0	26.0	14.9	22.0	44.4	
3. Percent of Women** by type of Complications										
a) Swelling of Hands and Feet	15.1	11.7	31.1	10.6	16.6	17.3	12.9	15.1	33.3	
b) Paleness	12.0	11.7	13.3	12.0	13.1	10.1	12.3	10.4	16.6	
c) Weakness or Tiredness	31.4	30.0	37.7	21.3	28.9	46.3	24.6	40.7	44.4	
d) Dizziness	24.4	25.3	20.0	22.6	21.9	30.4	24.6	26.7	11.1	
e) Visual Disturbances	2.3	2.8	0.0	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	1.1	0.0	
f) Bleeding	1.1	0.4	4.4	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.0	2.3	5.5	
g) Convulsion	3.8	3.2	6.6	0.0	4.3	7.2	1.3	6.9	11.1	
h) Weak of no Movement of Foetus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
i) Abnormal Presentation	1.1	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	
j) Other	4.6	4.2	6.6	4.0	3.5	7.2	3.9	6.9	0.0	
a. Percent of Women who had Complications and Sought Treatment	98.0	96.9	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0	100.0	
i) Percent of Women who Sought Treatment by Source of Treatment										
Government Doctor	16.3	21.8	5.8	42.8	16.6	5.5	22.7	15.7	0.0	
Private Doctor	73.4	59.3	100.0	57.1	62.5	94.4	54.5	84.2	100.0	
Government Nurse/MLV/ANM	8.1	12.5	0.0	14.2	12.5	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	
Private Nurse	4.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	
Trained Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Untrained Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Others	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	
Number of Women	258	213	45	75	114	69	154	86	18	

0. Literate persons with no years of schooling in included here..

** Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

. Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1996.

! Only complications a, e, f, g, h and i are considered.

Figure 4.3 Type of complications during pregnancy

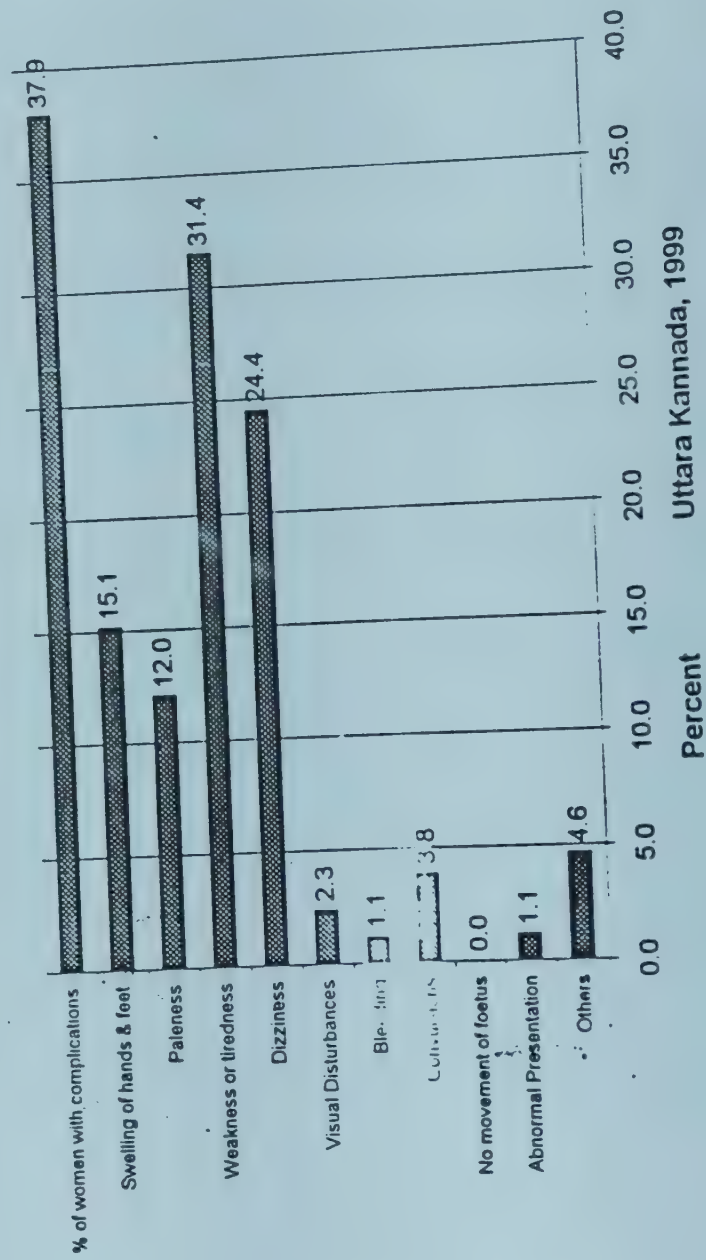


Table 4.5 DELIVERY CHARACTERISTICS
Percentage distribution of women* by Delivery and Assistance during delivery by selected background characteristics in
Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Place of delivery and assistance received	Total	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-90 years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of women who had Institutional Deliveries	78.2	75.1	93.3	69.2	79.1	66.6	76.3	94.2	68.8	90.7	100.0
a. Percentage Distribution of institutional deliveries by type of Institution Government Institution Private Institution	36.1 63.8	40.6 59.3	19.0 80.9	50.0 50.0	38.1 61.8	56.0 44.0	42.5 57.4	12.3 87.6	53.7 46.2	15.3 84.6	22.2 77.7
2. Percent of women who had Home Deliveries	21.7	24.8	6.6	30.7	20.8	33.3	23.6	5.8	31.1	9.3	0.0
a. Percentage Distribution of home deliveries by type of Assistance during delivery Doctor Nurse/ANM Trained Dai Other	1.7 16.0 19.6 60.7 67.8	1.8 13.2 20.7 64.1 67.9	0.0 66.6 0.0 0.0 66.6	0.0 25.0 12.5 62.5 75.0	0.0 17.5 20.0 60.0 65.0	0.0 4.0 12.0 80.0 64.0	0.0 25.9 25.9 44.4 66.6	0.0 25.0 25.0 50.0 100.0	0.0 10.4 22.9 64.5 64.5	12.5 50.0 0.0 37.5 87.5
b. Percent of Home deliveries where DDK was used											
3. Percent of Women who had post delivery follow-up visit (Within Two Weeks)	66.2	63.8	20.0	69.2	67.2	60.0	60.5	44.9	62.3	48.8	38.8
Number of Women had live birth/still birth	258	213	45	26	192	75	114	69	154	86	18
4. Percent of Women who had their babies weighed within two days of child birth	65.8	63.0	79.5	32.0	68.5	48.0	65.1	86.7	51.9	84.5	100.0
5. Percent of Women reported their child having weight below 2500 gms	23.5	23.7	22.7	24.0	23.0	24.0	25.8	19.1	27.2	20.2	5.8
Number of Women had live births	255	211	44	25	191	75	112	68	154	84	17

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1996.

Table 4.6 DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS
Percentage Distribution of women* by Delivery and Post Delivery Complication and Type of treatment sought by background characteristics in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Complications/type of treatment	Total	Residence		Education			Standard of Living Index			
		Rural	Urban	Illit.	0-9 th years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High	
1. Percent of Women who had Delivery Complications	17.4	17.3	17.7	8.0	15.7	30.4	10.3	23.2	50.0	
2. Percent of Women** by type of Complications										
Premature Labour	3.1	3.7	0.0	1.3	0.8	8.7	1.3	6.9	0.0	
Obstructed Labour\$	8.1	8.9	4.4	4.0	7.8	13.0	5.8	12.7	5.5	
Prolonged Labour(12+ hours)	8.5	8.4	8.8	5.3	7.0	14.4	5.1	11.6	22.2	
Any other	4.2	4.2	4.4	1.3	7.8	1.4	3.2	2.3	22.2	
3. Percent of Women who had Post Delivery Compl.	15.1	14.0	20.0	17.3	17.5	8.7	18.1	10.4	11.1	
4. Percent of Women** by type of Post Delivery Complications										
High Fever	4.2	3.7	6.6	5.3	5.2	1.4	5.1	3.4	0.0	
Lower Abdominal Pain	9.3	8.9	11.1	9.3	12.2	4.3	11.6	6.9	0.0	
Foul Smelling Vaginal Discharge	1.1	0.9	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.1	5.5	
Excessive Bleeding	6.9	5.6	13.3	6.6	7.8	5.8	7.7	5.8	5.5	
Pneumonia, Severe Headache	3.4	2.8	6.6	0.0	1.2	4.3	3.2	3.4	5.5	
Other	1.1	1.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	
a. Percent of Women** who had Post Delivery Compl. who sought Treatment	84.6	80.0	100.0	76.9	85.0	100.0	78.5	100.0	100.0	
i. Percent** of Women who sought treatment by Source of Treatment										
Government Doctor	48.4	58.3	22.2	70.0	41.1	33.3	63.6	11.1	50.0	
Private Doctor	48.4	41.6	66.6	30.0	52.9	66.6	31.8	88.8	50.0	
Private Nurse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ANM/Nurse	3.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	
Trained Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Untrained Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number of Women	258	213	45	75	114	69	154	86	18	

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

** Women who had their last live/still birth since 1996.

\$ Total percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple reasons.

§ Included Obstructed Labour and Breech presentation.

Figure 4.4: Type of delivery complications

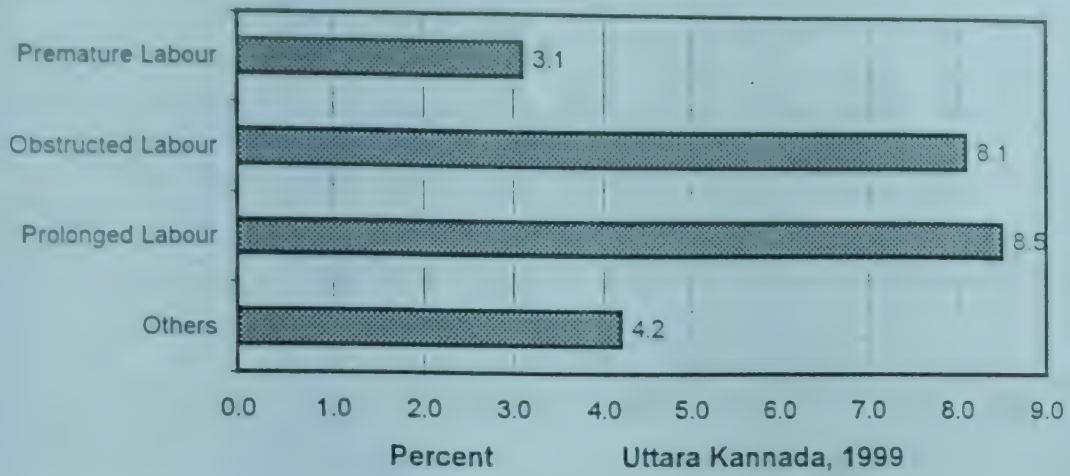


Figure 4.5: Type of post delivery complications

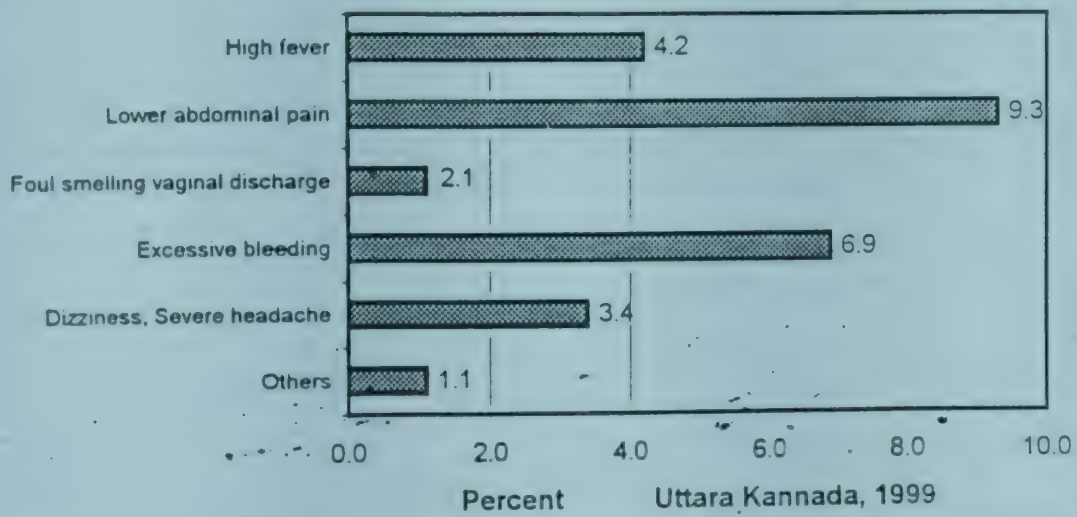


Table 4.7 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN
Percentage Distribution of Children* (born during 1-1-96 to 30-04-98) who Received Vaccination by Type of Vaccination by selected background characteristics
in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka State

Type of Vaccination	Total	Residence		Sex		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-99 years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
Polio 0	77.2	75.1	87.5	77.0	77.4	85.7	73.5	74.5	78.4	78.0	72.0	82.3	100.0
BCG	97.8	98.0	96.8	96.8	98.9	95.2	98.5	96.0	97.7	100.0	97.3	98.5	100.0
DPT Doses	No DPT												
	1	2.1	3.1	3.1	1.0	4.7	1.4	3.9	2.2	0.0	2.7	1.4	0.0
	2	1.5	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	5.0	1.9	1.1	2.0	0.9	2.9	0.0
	3	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Polio Doses													
	1	95.2	96.8	92.7	97.8	95.2	95.0	92.1	95.4	98.0	94.5	95.5	100.0
	2												
	3												
Measles	No Polio												
	1	3.1	6.2	3.1	3.2	9.5	2.1	3.9	4.5	0.0	3.6	2.9	0.0
	2	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	3.9	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.9	0.0
	3	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Full (BCG + 3 DPT + 3 Polio + Measles)													
	1	93.1	90.6	91.6	94.6	90.4	94.2	90.2	95.4	96.0	93.6	94.1	100.0
	2												
	3												
Measles	94.1	94.2	93.7	94.7	93.5	95.2	94.2	90.2	95.4	96.0	93.6	94.1	100.0
Full (BCG + 3 DPT + 3 Polio + Measles)	89.9	90.4	87.5	90.6	89.2	90.4	90.7	86.2	89.7	94.0	89.1	89.7	100.0
Percent of children who had no vaccination at all	1.5	1.9	0.0	2.0	1.0	4.7	1.4	3.9	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
Vitamin A doses	None												
	1	33.8	50.0	33.3	34.4	38.1	33.5	37.2	35.2	28.0	34.2	32.3	40.0
	2	40.7	37.5	38.5	43.0	38.1	40.0	41.1	42.0	38.0	42.3	38.2	40.0
	3	20.1	9.3	23.9	16.1	19.6	20.7	19.6	14.3	22.0	18.9	22.0	20.0
	4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.2	1.9	3.4	8.0	4.5	4.4	0.0
Iron Folic Acid Tablets/Liquids													
	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	4	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
Number of Children													
	189	157	32	96	93	21	140	51	88	50	111	68	10

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
* Includes only last and last but one living child.

Figure 4.6 Percent Fully Immunized Children Aged 12-36 months: Uttara Kannada, 1999
(BCG + 3DPT + 3Polio+Measles)

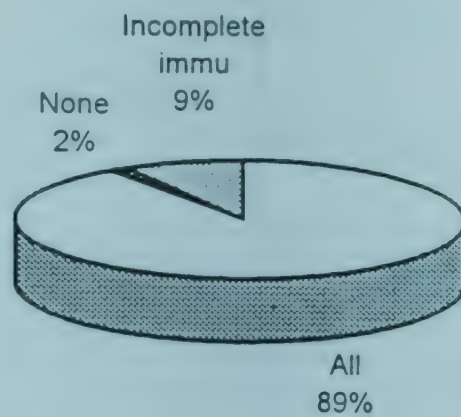


Table 4.8 SOURCE OF IMMUNISATION
Percentage of children * (Born during 1-1-96 to 30-04-98) who had any Immunisation by Source of Last Immunisation by selected background characteristics in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Source of Immunisation	Total	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
Government	29.1 25.4 4.8 24.8	23.3 29.8 5.8 29.2	64.2 3.5 0.0 3.5	30.0 20.0 5.0 40.0	30.4 28.2 4.3 21.7	20.4 28.5 8.1 30.6	31.4 24.4 5.8 29.0	34.0 24.0 0.0 12.0	28.7 23.1 5.5 34.2	29.8 29.8 4.4 11.9	30.0 20.0 0.0 10.0
Private											
ANM (Village session)											
Private Hospital	12.9	9.7	21.4	5.0	12.3	10.2	6.9	26.0	6.4	20.9	30.0
Private Doctor	1.6	1.3	3.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	4.0	0.0	2.9	10.0
Other	1.0	0.6	3.5	0.0	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Do Not Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Children receiving any immunisation	186	154	32	20	138	50	86	50	108	68	10

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Includes only last and last but one living children.

Table 4.9 REASON FOR NOT GIVING IMMUNISATION

Percentage distribution of children* (Born during 1-1-96 to 30-04-98) who did not Receive Immunisation by Reason and Type of Immunisation in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Reasons	BCG 1	Incomp. DPT 2	Incomp. POLIO 3	MEASLES 4	No 1, 2 & 3
1. Unaware of Need of Immunisation	40.0	20.0	28.5	18.1	25.0
2. Place & Time of Immunisation Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Fear of Side Effects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
4. No Faith in Immunisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Place and Time of Immunisation Inconvenient	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Long Waiting Time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. ANM Absent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Vaccine Not Available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Other	60.0	80.0	71.4	81.8	50.0
Number of Children who did not receive immunization	4	4	4	11	3

* Includes only last and last but one living child.

Table 4.10 BREAST FEEDING AND CHILD NUTRITION
 Percentage of women* given advise on breast feeding and who gave Colostrum to Child by selected background characteristics in
 Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Breast feeding/Child nutrition	Total	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-90 years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of Women who were Advised on Breast feeding	38.3	36.2	47.7	19.2	38.3	20.8	46.3	44.1	29.0	53.5	43.7
a. Percent distribution** of women who were advised by source of advice	54.7 27.3 0.0 18.9 0.0	48.6 32.4 0.0 20.2 0.0	76.1 9.5 0.0 14.2 0.0	20.0 40.0 0.0 40.0 0.0	60.5 25.3 0.0 15.4 0.0	40.0 6.6 0.0 53.3 0.0	40.0 42.0 0.0 18.0 0.0	86.6 13.3 0.0 3.3 0.0	41.8 32.5 0.0 27.9 0.0	62.2 26.6 0.0 11.1 0.0	85.7 0.0 0.0 14.2 0.0
2a. Percent of women who breastfed the child without squeezing out the milk	45.9	44.1	54.5	38.4	44.3	33.3	45.3	60.2	37.1	53.5	87.5
2b. Percent of women who breastfed the child Within two hours of birth After two hours but same day 1-3 days After 3 Days	31.0 41.1 26.2 1.6	31.8 40.2 25.9 1.9	27.2 45.4 27.2 0.0	42.3 46.1 11.5 0.0	30.2 39.4 28.1 2.1	27.7 48.6 23.6 0.0	36.1 37.0 24.0 2.7	26.4 39.7 32.3 1.4	30.4 43.9 24.3 1.3	35.7 39.2 22.6 2.3	12.5 25.0 62.5 0.0
3. Percent of women## whose children were on on exclusive breast milk	54.2	54.8	50.0	75.0	53.8	54.5	50.0	62.5	56.5	50.0	50.0
4. Percent of women### whose children were breast-fed exclusively for atleast four months	25.3	24.2	30.0	31.8	25.1	26.2	25.0	25.0	23.2	24.3	50.0
5. Percent of women### who introduced their children to semi-solid food at 4th or 5th month	49.7	51.4	42.5	36.3	53.4	55.7	43.4	53.3	50.4	47.3	57.1
6. Percent of women### who introduced their children to solid food at 6th to 12th month	71.6	74.1	60.0	77.2	71.8	67.8	77.2	66.6	72.9	71.2	61.5
Number of Women	248	204	44	26	185	72	108	68	148	84	16

g Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
 ** Percentages exceed 100 due to multiple response
 * With youngest child born after 1-1-1996.
 # Women whose children were less than 4 months at the time of survey
 ### Women whose children were 4 months or older at the time of survey
 #### Women whose children were 6 months or older at the time of survey

Table 4.11 AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA AND PNEUMONIA

Percentage of women with last child born after 1-1-96, who are aware of diarrhoea and danger signs of Pneumonia and practices followed during diarrhoea and Pneumonia episodes in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

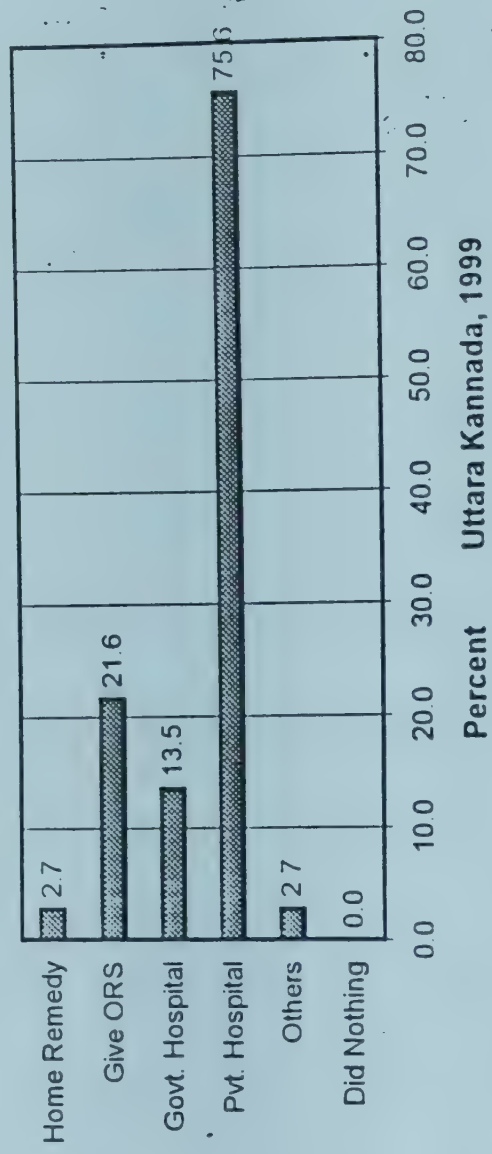
AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA AND PNEUMONIA	TOTAL	Residence		Caste			Education		Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-99 years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of women aware of what to do if child gets diarrhoea a. Percentage distribution of women** by reported type of practices to be followed if child gets diarrhoea	62.5	60.7	70.4	57.6	64.3	45.8	61.1	82.3	50.6	78.5	87.5
Give ORS	48.7	50.9	38.6	50.0	49.7	40.2	45.3	63.2	37.1	65.4	68.7
Sugar Salt solution	7.6	5.3	18.1	0.0	9.1	1.3	10.1	10.2	8.1	4.7	18.7
Continue normal food	4.4	2.4	13.6	3.8	4.3	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.3	3.5	18.7
Continue breast feeding	1.2	0.4	4.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.0	2.3	6.2
Give plenty of fluids	12.1	10.7	18.1	7.6	11.8	5.5	12.9	17.6	9.4	14.2	25.0
Others	3.6	3.4	4.5	3.8	4.3	0.0	3.7	7.3	2.7	5.9	0.0
Do not know	37.5	39.2	29.5	42.3	35.6	54.1	38.8	17.6	49.3	21.4	12.5
2. Percent of women whose child\$ suffered from diarrhoea during Two Months Prior to Survey a. Percentage distribution of women** by type of treatment given to children with diarrhoea	14.9	14.2	18.1	7.6	13.5	12.5	12.9	20.5	12.8	20.2	6.2
Home Remedy	2.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.2	0.0	0.0
Gave ORS	21.6	27.5	0.0	0.0	24.0	22.2	14.2	28.5	21.0	0.0	100.0
Treated in Government Hosp.	13.5	17.2	0.0	50.0	16.0	33.3	14.2	0.0	21.0	5.8	0.0
Treated in Private Hosp.	75.6	68.9	100.0	50.0	76.0	66.6	78.5	78.5	73.6	82.3	0.0
Others	2.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	5.8	0.0
Did Nothing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Percent of women aware of danger signs of Pneumonia a. Percentage distribution of Women** by reported danger signs	28.2	27.4	31.8	23.0	29.1	19.4	20.3	50.0	20.2	36.9	56.2
Difficulty in Breathing	26.6	25.9	29.5	23.0	27.0	73.6	20.3	45.5	19.5	35.7	43.7
Chest in-drawing	14.5	14.2	15.9	15.3	15.6	6.9	12.0	26.4	10.1	21.4	18.7
Not able to Drink of take a Feeding	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.8	2.1	1.3	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.3	6.2
Excessively Drowsy and Difficulty in keeping awake	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pain in Chest and Productive Cough	11.2	11.7	9.0	7.6	12.9	8.3	4.6	25.0	8.1	15.4	18.7
Wheezing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condition gets Worse than before	4.4	3.9	6.8	3.8	4.3	5.5	3.7	4.4	4.0	5.9	0.0
Rapid Breathing	15.7	14.2	22.7	19.2	14.5	11.1	13.8	23.5	10.8	21.4	31.2
Do not know	71.7	72.5	68.1	76.9	70.8	80.5	79.6	50.0	79.7	63.1	43.7
4. Percent of women whose Child\$ suffered from Pneumonia during Two Months Prior to Survey a. Percentage distribution of women** by type of treatment	6.0	6.3	4.5	11.5	5.9	8.3	5.5	4.4	6.7	5.9	0.0
Home Remedy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treated in Government Hosp.	46.6	46.1	50.0	66.6	36.3	66.6	50.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0
Treated in Private Hosp.	66.6	69.2	50.0	33.3	81.8	50.0	66.6	100.0	60.0	80.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did Nothing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Women	248	204	44	26	185	72	108	68	148	84	16

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

** Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

.. With youngest child born after 1-1-1996.\$ Children born since January 1996.

Figure 4.7: Type of Treatment Given To children with Diarrhoea



CHAPTER 5

FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning knowledge and services and its side effects among currently married women are explained in this part.

5.1 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Knowledge regarding any one modern contraceptive method is universal, while it is lower regarding spacing methods (85 per cent). Knowledge gradually declined for other methods – male sterilization 74 per cent, IUD 83 per cent, pill 76 per cent, and condom only 62 per cent. Knowledge about traditional methods were reported by few. Literate and better off sections have relatively higher understanding about these methods (Table 5.1).

5.2 Current Use of Contraception

Acceptance of contraception is much better in Uttara Kannada district as two-third of currently married women are currently practicing contraception. There is rural urban differences in terms of contraceptive practice. Use of methods other than female sterilization was very low (Table 5.2). Acceptance of contraception increases with the number of living children (Table 5.3 and Fig 5.1).

5.3 Source of Motivation and Supply of Modern Methods of Contraception

Most of the contracepting of women reported that they were self-motivated followed by health personnel and by their husbands. Motivation by other sources such as health personnel was 22 per cent. Sterilization services were mainly provided by government health facilities (82 per cent) (Table 5.4).

5.4 Side-Effects of Contraception and Satisfaction with Current Use

Only 3.2 per cent of adopters of contraception were informed about the side effects and per cent of adopters had experienced side effects such as Weakness, Body ache, Cramps etc. Over half of acceptors were visited by health workers after acceptance. Most of the acceptors expressed satisfaction with the current use (Table 5.5).

5.5 Reasons for Discontinuation of Use Current Non use of Contraception

Thirty seven per cent of women who had discontinued reported that they wanted a child. They were only 24 in number (Table 5.6).

5.6 Advice on Contraception and Intention to Use in the Future

Over two-third of the women who had never used any contraceptive method in the past reported variety of reasons that one are put in 'others' category. Afraid of side effects difficulty to get pregnant and against religion were some of the reasons cited for non-use (Table 5.6).

5.7 Unmet Need

About half of non-users were advised to use contraception to limit their family size. Two-third of them were advised to opt for female sterilisation followed by IUD (32 per cent). Only two per cent were advised about Nirodh. This indicates that female sterilization was estimated the most emphasized method in the programme (Table 5.7).

Eighty per cent of non-users expressed their intention to use a contraceptive method in the future. Eighty six per cent of them preferred female sterilization and only 11 per cent spacing methods (Table 5.7). Because of higher acceptance of contraception the unmet need

family planning is at 10.6 per cent – 5.7 per cent for limiting and 4.8 per cent for spacing (Table 5.8).

5.8 Male's Choice of Family Planning Methods

Most of the males in 20-54 age group have shown preference for female sterilization (58 per cent). Male methods like Condom/Nirodh were preferred by 30 per cent of males. One of the important reasons reported for preferring female sterilization by males is the fear of weakness (77 per cent). Other reasons cited are lack of sexual pleasure (6.8 per cent), fear of operation (2.2 per cent) and other s (Table 5.9). A total of 836 male respondents were covered in the survey.

Table 5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
Percentage of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years Knowing Contraceptive Method by selected background characteristics in
Uttara Kannaada District in Karnataka state

Method	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9 th years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of women knowing	55.3	54.0	60.5	41.9	55.9	28.7	59.7	85.1	39.6	76.1	82.3
All modern methods	85.1	84.1	89.1	74.0	86.0	71.2	87.8	100.0	77.6	94.5	100.0
Any modern spacing method	99.6	99.5	100.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.6	99.5	100.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0
2. Percent of women* knowing specific method											
Female Sterilisation	99.4	99.3	100.0	97.5	99.6	100.0	98.8	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0
Male Sterilisation	74.0	73.0	77.7	64.2	75.4	57.8	77.5	90.6	64.7	85.9	91.1
IUD/Loop	83.7	83.0	86.6	72.8	84.6	70.5	86.0	98.3	76.1	93.7	97.0
Daily Pill	76.8	75.9	80.2	69.1	77.9	59.0	79.8	96.7	65.8	91.4	95.5
Weekly Pill	43.6	41.5	52.2	24.6	44.3	25.6	43.7	69.2	29.7	59.3	77.9
Condom/Nirodh	62.6	61.7	66.2	46.9	63.5	34.1	67.1	95.0	46.1	83.9	92.6
Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	59.6	60.2	57.3	46.9	61.8	45.5	60.0	79.1	50.3	71.8	76.4
Withdrawal	7.3	7.5	6.3	4.9	8.0	0.7	6.8	17.5	3.5	12.5	13.2
Other Modern Methods	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0
Other Traditional Methods	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0
Number of Women	781	624	157	81	611	261	338	182	457	256	68

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

**Figure 5.1: Method of Contraception Currently Used
Uttara Kannada, 1999**

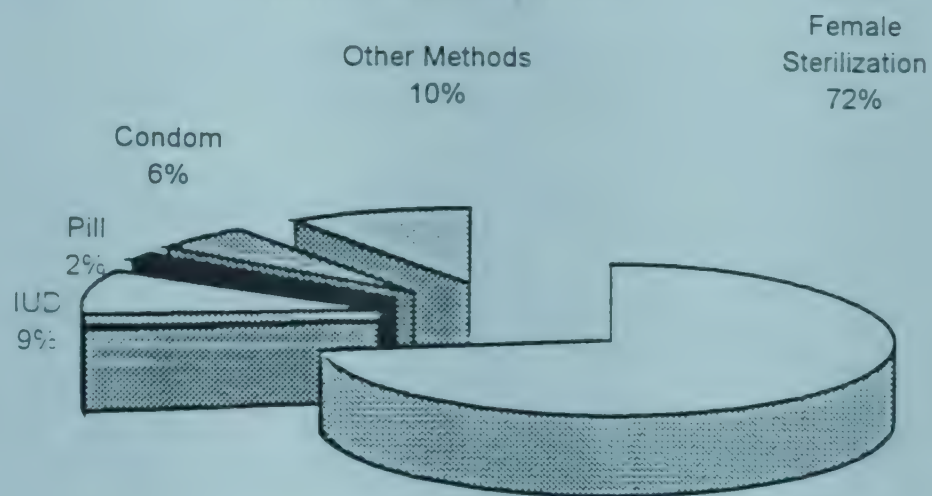


Table 5.2 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION
Percentage of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years Using Contraceptive Method by selected background characteristics in
Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Method	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-90 years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of women/husbands using any method											
a. Any Modern Method	66.0	65.8	66.8	66.6	66.7	69.7	65.0	62.6	64.1	70.3	63.2
i. Any permanent method	59.6	60.5	56.0	65.4	60.5	68.2	58.5	49.4	60.8	59.7	51.4
ii. Any spacing method	48.2	50.0	41.4	61.7	47.9	65.1	47.0	26.3	55.5	40.2	29.4
b. Any Traditional method	11.4	10.5	14.6	3.7	12.6	3.0	11.5	23.0	5.2	19.5	22.0
	6.4	5.2	10.8	1.2	6.2	1.5	6.5	13.1	3.2	10.5	11.7
2. Percent of women/husbands using specific method											
Female Sterilisation	47.6	49.5	40.1	60.4	47.3	64.3	46.1	26.3	55.3	39.0	27.9
Male Sterilisation	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.4
IUD/Loop	6.1	5.7	7.6	0.0	7.0	1.1	6.5	12.6	1.7	12.8	10.2
Pill	1.1	0.8	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.6	1.1	4.4
Condom/Nirodth	3.7	3.5	4.4	1.2	4.0	0.3	3.8	8.2	2.1	5.4	7.3
Rhythm/Period Abstinence	5.8	4.8	10.1	1.2	5.5	1.5	5.9	12.0	3.0	9.3	11.7
Withdrawal	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.0
Other Modern Methods	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Other traditional Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Non Users	33.9	34.1	33.1	33.3	33.2	30.2	34.9	37.3	35.8	29.6	36.7
Number of Women	781	624	157	81	611	261	338	182	457	256	68

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 5.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Selected Characteristics
Percent of Current Married Women age 15-44 years by Current Use and ever use of Contraception by
Selected Background Characteristics in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Background Characteristics	Current Use Status				Use		No. of women
	Use Modern Method	Use Tradit. Method	Use Any Method (CPR)	Not use any Method	Ever	Never	
1. Age group	15-19	13.6	0.0	13.6	86.3	13.6	22
	20-24	28.6	1.4	30.0	69.9	33.5	143
	25-29	57.1	4.7	61.9	38.1	66.6	168
	30-34	73.4	8.6	82.0	17.9	85.5	173
	35-39	74.6	8.9	83.5	16.4	85.8	134
	40-44	70.2	9.2	79.4	20.5	82.9	141
2. Surviving children	0	3.4	0.0	3.4	96.5	4.6	87
	1	32.3	3.5	35.9	64.0	44.3	142
	2	63.7	12.3	76.1	23.8	80.2	243
	3 or more	84.7	4.8	89.6	10.3	90.9	309
3. Surviving sons	0	23.2	5.6	28.9	71.0	34.1	211
	1	63.2	6.8	70.1	29.8	74.7	305
	2 or more	84.5	5.4	90.9	9.0	91.7	265
4. Surviving daughters	0	39.2	3.5	42.8	57.1	46.0	252
	1	66.0	6.3	72.3	27.6	77.0	300
	2 or more	73.8	9.6	83.4	16.5	85.5	229
5. Religion	Hindu	61.4	5.6	67.1	32.8	70.8	669
	Muslim	49.3	11.1	60.4	39.5	61.7	81
	Other	48.3	9.6	58.0	41.9	61.2	31
6. Standard of Living Index	Low	60.8	3.2	64.1	35.8	66.3	457
	Medium	59.7	10.5	70.3	29.6	73.8	256
	High	51.4	11.7	63.2	36.7	75.0	68
	All Women	59.6	6.4	66.0	33.9	69.5	781

Table 5.4 SOURCE OF MOTIVATION AND SUPPLY FOR MODERN METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION
 Percentage Current Users of Modern Methods of Contraception by Source of Motivation and Source of Supply by Method of Use in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Source	Method of Contraception					
	Female Steril.	Male Steril.	IUD/Loop	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	Any of the 5 Modern Methods
1. Percentage distribution of women by source of motivation for contraceptive use						
Self	56.4	20.0	31.2	33.3	10.3	50.1
Husband	19.3	80.0	6.2	11.1	65.5	21.3
Friends/Relatives	1.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.4	1.9
Health Personnel	22.3	0.0	58.3	55.5	20.6	26.3
Media	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
2. Percentage distribution of women by source of supply of method						
Government Health Facility	82.5	100.0	60.4	55.5	34.4	76.8
Private Health Facility	17.4	0.0	37.5	11.1	0.0	18.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	65.5	4.7
Number of Current users	372	5	48	9	29	463

Table 3.3 HEALTH PROBLEM AND SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT USE

Percentage Current Users of Modern Methods of Contraception by Health Problems with the use of the Method and Type of Treatment Sought for the Problem by Method of Use in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Source	Method of Contraception					
	Female Steril.	Male Steril.	IUD/Loop	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	Any of the 5 Modern Method
1. Percent who were Informed about the Side Effects before adopting the Method	3.2	0.0	25.0	33.3	6.9	6.2
2. Percent who had Side Effects/Health Problems due to Use of Contraceptive Method	6.1	0.0	8.3	11.1		6.0
a. Percent of Women/Husbands* by Type of Health Problem/Side Effects						
Weakness	2.1	0.0	6.2	0.0		2.3
Body Ache	3.7	0.0	4.1	0.0		3.4
Cramps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Weight Gain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Dizziness	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.1		0.6
Vomiting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Breast Tenderness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Irregular Periods	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.6
Excessive Bleeding	1.6	0.0	2.0	0.0		1.5
Spotting	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.4
White Discharge	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.0		0.8
Others	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.3
3. Percent of Current Users with Side Effects/Health Problems who Sought Treatment for the Problem	5.3	0.0	4.1	0.0		4.7
a. Percentage Distribution of users who sought treatment by Source of treatment						
Government Health Facility	60.0	*****	50.0	*****		59.0
Private Health Facility	40.0	*****	50.0	*****		40.9
Others	0.0	*****	0.0	*****		0.0
4. Percent of Current Users who had Follow up visit by Health Worker after Adoption of Contraception	55.3	0.0	41.6	55.5	24.1	51.4
5. Percent of Current Users who are Satisfied with the Contraceptive Method of Current Use	93.2	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	94.1
Number of Current Users	372	5	48	"	29	461

* Percentage may exceed women having side effects due to multiple response.

Table 5.6 REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF USE AND NON-USE
Percentage Distribution of Past Users by Reason for Discontinuation of the Method and Current Non-Users by Reason for Non-Use in
Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Number of Past Users * (Current non-users)	24	16	8	1	21	2	11	11	9	8	7
a. Reason for Discontinuation											
Method failed/became pregnant	37.5	31.2	50.0	0.0	42.8	50.0	27.2	45.4	33.3	37.5	42.8
Supply related problem	4.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	14.2
Side effects/health problems	45.8	50.0	37.5	100.0	42.8	50.0	54.5	36.3	55.5	50.0	28.5
Lack of pleasure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Method was inconvenient	4.1	0.0	12.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Other	8.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	18.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	14.2
2. Number of Current Non-Users **	45	34	11	6	29	13	22	10	30	14	1
a. Reason for Non-use											
Lack of Knowledge about FP Method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Against Religion	2.2	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Opposition to Family Planning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Afraid of side effects	24.4	32.3	0.0	16.6	27.5	38.4	27.2	0.0	33.3	7.1	0.0
Costs too much	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hard/Inconvenient to get	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Difficult to get pregnant	6.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	10.3	7.6	9.0	0.0	6.6	7.1	0.0
Others	66.6	58.8	90.9	83.3	62.0	53.8	63.6	90.0	60.0	78.5	100.0

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Excludes Women who are in Menopause or Undergone Hysterectomy.

** Excludes Women who are Currently pregnant/Want child immediately (within 23 months)/in Menopause/ Undergone Hysterectomy.

Table 3.1 ADVISE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND FUTURE INTENTION TO USE
Percent of Current Non-Users who were Advised by the ANM/Health worker to use Contraception by Suggested Method; and who intend to use Contraception in future by Preferred Method; by selected background characteristics in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Advised to Use Contraception/Future Intention to use	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-90 years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of Current Non-Users* Advised by ANM/Health Worker to use Contraception a. Percentage Distribution of Women who were Advised by Method Advised	50.4	54.7	32.6	58.3	50.2	57.3	51.3	41.7	52.0	47.3	50.0
Female Sterilisation	61.6	59.6	75.0	78.5	58.9	64.1	67.2	46.4	64.1	54.2	66.6
Male Sterilisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IUD/Loop	32.0	33.0	25.0	14.2	33.6	28.2	31.0	39.2	32.0	34.2	25.0
Pill	3.2	3.6	0.0	7.1	3.1	2.5	1.7	7.1	1.2	5.7	8.3
Condom/Nirodh	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.1	0.0	3.5	2.5	2.8	0.0
Others	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.8	0.0
2. Percent of Current Non-Users* Intending to Use Contraception in Future a. Percentage Distribution of Women Intending to use Contraception in future by preferred method	80.6	83.9	67.3	91.6	80.9	83.8	76.9	83.5	82.6	79.7	70.8
Female Sterilisation	86.5	88.6	75.7	86.3	84.9	91.2	94.2	69.6	92.7	76.2	76.4
Male Sterilisation	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
IUD/Loop	10.0	7.7	21.2	9.0	11.1	3.5	5.7	23.2	4.8	20.3	11.7
Pill	1.0	1.2	0.0	4.5	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Others	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.6	11.7
Number of Non-users	248	199	49	24	189	68	113	67	150	74	24

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Excludes Women who are Currently pregnant/in Menopause or Undergone Hysterectomy.

Table 5.8 UNMET NEED
Percent of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years with Unmet Need for Family Planning by selected background characteristics in
Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Unmet Need*	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Limiting	5.7	5.2	7.6	1.2	6.7	4.6	5.3	8.2	4.8	6.2	10.2
2. Spacing	4.8	4.6	5.7	6.1	3.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.9	3.9	1.4
3. Total	10.6	9.9	13.3	7.4	10.6	9.2	10.3	13.1	10.7	10.1	11.7
Number of Women	781	624	157	81	611	261	338	182	457	256	68

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Unmet need for

1. Limiting : The Proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are not currently using any family planning method.

2. Spacing : The Proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children but after 24 months or more and are not currently using any family planning method.

3. Total : Unmet need for Limiting and Spacing.

Table 5.9 Male Choice of Family Planning Methods for Limiting in
Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka state

Method Choice	Percent
1. Percentage distribution* of males age 20-54 by choice of Family Planning Method for couples who want no more children	
1. Female methods	
Female Sterilisation	58.0
Copper-T/Loop	4.5
Pills	0.2
2. Male methods	
Male Sterilisation	3.1
Condom/Nirodh	30.8
3. Others	3.1
2. Percentage distribution* of males who choose female methods by reasons for not choosing a male method	
Lack of Sexual Pleasure	6.8
Fear of Impotency	1.3
Fear of Method Failure	1.1
Fear of Operation	2.2
Fear of Weakness	77.5
Others	14.4
Number of male respondents	836

* Total percent exceeds 100 due to multiple response

CHAPTER 6

ACCESSIBILITY AND PERCEPTION ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

In this section, presentation of client's perception about health workers and government health services has been shown.

6.1 Home Visit by Health Workers

One of the important functions of health workers is to provide health care services to people in their homes. Over two-thirds of the respondents (68 per cent) were visited by health workers (ANM) at home, mostly in villages. Ninety three of respondents expressed satisfaction with the time spent by ANMs (Table 6.1).

In 6 per cent of households ANM counseled unmarried adolescent girl and less than 3 per cent households received Iron and Folic Acid tablets for adolescent girl.

6.2 Client's Perception of Quality of Government Health Services

Currently married women in 15-44 age group who had visited a government health facility like Hospital, Community Health Center (CHC), Primary Health Center (PHC) or Sub Center (SC) were asked whether they were satisfied with the services provided and the way facilities functioned. On the whole they were satisfied with centers' time, location, availability of personnel, and their behavior, availability of medicines and effectiveness of treatment. Reservations were expressed with regard to waiting time, Privacy, and cost of treatment. Ninety six per cent of them expressed that they were satisfied and would recommend to others.

However, only 10 per cent of respondents had visited the health facility three months prior to survey (Table 6.2).

6.3 Reason for not visiting Health Centre

Over 50 per cent of respondents felt that there was no need to visit any health center. Among the other reasons mentioned for not availing these facilities are prefer private clinic doctor, poor quality of services, place/time inconvenient, etc. Preference for private clinic doctor was more among the educated and better off sections of the community.



Table 6.1.HOME VISITS BY HEALTH WORKERS

Percent of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years from Rural Areas who Reported Home Visits by Health Worker
by Type of Health Worker Visited and Satisfaction by selected background characteristics in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Visit/Satisfaction	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of respondents who were visited by Health Worker at home during 3 months prior to survey	68.3	77.7	31.2	61.7	70.0	67.8	72.4	57.1	73.5	66.8	39.7
a. Percentage distribution* of Women by category of Health Worker visited	96.2 17.6 22.1	95.8 18.3 22.6	100.0 10.2 16.3	98.0 16.0 26.0	95.5 17.9 23.6	94.3 14.1 28.8	96.7 18.3 22.8	98.0 22.1 9.6	94.6 17.8 25.8	98.8 15.2 16.9	100.0 29.6 7.4
2. Percent of Women visited by ANM at Home who Expressed Satisfaction over the Amount of Time Spent by ANM	93.4	93.2	95.9	96.0	92.5	92.0	93.4	96.1	91.3	96.4	100.0
Total Number of Women	781	624	157	81	611	261	338	182	457	256	68
3. Percent of households where ANM counselled unmarried adolescent girl	6.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.5				6.3	7.5	0.0
4. Percent of households where ANM distributed IFA tablets to adolescent girls	3.0	2.8	3.5	0.0	3.7				2.5	5.0	0.0
Number of Households with Unmarried Girls age 15-19	132	104	28	15	106				79	40	13

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Total Percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

Table 6.2 QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES AND CLIENT SATISFACTION
 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years who Visited Government Health Facility by Type of Facility and Satisfaction over Facility in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Visit to Facility and Satisfaction	Type of Facility				
	Govt. Hosp.	CHC	PHC	SC	Total
1. Percent of women who visited Health Centre during three months prior to survey	10.3	0.1	7.9	0.6	19.0
a. Percent of women who found					
Centers Time Convenient	98.7	100.0	98.3	100.0	98.6
Centers Location Convenient	93.8	100.0	98.3	100.0	95.9
Doctor/ANM Available for the Treatment	97.5	100.0	96.7	100.0	97.3
No Waiting Time at Centre	19.7	0.0	30.6	0.0	23.4
Privacy for Physical Examination	96.3	100.0	90.3	60.0	92.6
Centers Staff Friendly	98.7	100.0	98.3	100.0	98.6
Medicines at the Centre	83.9	100.0	93.5	100.0	88.5
Staff Ready to Explain how to Take Medicines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Treatment at Centre Effective	95.0	100.0	90.3	80.0	92.6
Treatment free	75.3	100.0	67.7	100.0	73.1
Centre Good enough to Recommend to others	96.3	100.0	90.3	100.0	93.9
Number of Women	81	1	62	5	149

Table 6.3 REASONS FOR NOT VISITING HEALTH CENTRE
Percent of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years reporting reasons for not visiting health centres by background characteristics in
Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka State

Reasons	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9 th years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. No need	50.1	53.5	37.7	67.1	49.5	64.0	49.6	32.6	63.0	35.9	24.5
2. Place/time inconvenient	6.0	6.2	5.1	7.8	5.8	4.8	6.6	6.4	4.2	8.8	6.5
3. Poor quality of service	5.7	5.0	8.1	1.5	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.9
4. Heavy rush	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.2	0.0
5. Non/rare availability of doctors	3.0	3.6	0.7	0.0	3.8	4.9	2.2	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.6
6. Doctors/workers do not examine/behave properly	1.1	0.8	2.2	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	3.2
7. Medicine not given/are of bad quality	1.7	1.4	2.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	2.9	0.6	1.4	2.3	1.6
8. Services are charged	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
9. Prefer private clinic/doctor	28.1	25.7	37.0	18.7	28.5	17.9	28.1	41.6	19.8	34.1	55.7
10. Other	0.7	0.4	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.8	1.6
Number of Women	632	497	135	64	497	206	270	156	357	214	61

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

CHAPTER 7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

This chapter describes about respondent's awareness on RTI/STI and HIV (AIDS) and treatment sought among the respondents.

7.1 Awareness about RTI/ STI and HIV (AIDS)

About 13 per cent of respondents reported that they were aware of Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI). Awareness in urban areas was slightly better – 17 per cent compared to 12 per cent in rural areas among males. It is similar in urban as well as in rural areas (20 per cent) rural among females. Among males, electronic media, Newspaper and friends and relatives were the major sources of knowledge. Among females, friends/relatives, newspaper and electronic media were the main providers of knowledge. Sexual intercourse was reported as the main mode of transmission of RTI by males. Lack of personal hygiene was reported by female respondents for transmission. 'Do not know' was also reported by 41 per cent female respondents. Most of them felt that RTI is curable (Table 7.1).

About one fourth of male and 13.9 per cent of female respondents were aware of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI). Urban respondents had better awareness than their rural counterparts. Electronic media, friends relatives and News paper were the main providers of this knowledge. Over 94 per cent of male and 85 per cent of female respondents reported that sexual intercourse as the main mode of Transmission. Blood Transfusion and Mother to child were the other reasons cited for transmission of STI. Over half of male respondents and three-fourths of female respondents felt STI was curable (Table 7.2).

Awareness about HIV (AIDS) was much better among male than female respondents. 89 per cent males and 70 per cent females were aware of HIV (AIDS). Electronic Media, friends/relatives and Newspaper were the main providers of this knowledge. Sex intercourse, needles, mother to child and blood transfusion were reported as the main modes of transmission. Most of the respondents (above 80 per cent) felt that careful use of Condom during sex intercourse, safe sex, check blood before transfusion and sterilization of syringes and needles were reported as the main ways to prevent HIV (AIDS). Over half of both male and female respondents had misconception about the disease (Table 7.3).

7.2 Prevalence of RTI (Self Reported Symptoms)

Only 2.5 per cent of male respondents and 14.4 per cent of female respondents had reported at least one symptom of RTI. Over 48 per cent males and 58 per cent females with RTI sought treatment. While private doctor treated most of male respondents, majority of females sought treatment both private and government hospitals (Table 7.4).

Table 7.1 KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION

Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of RTI, Source of Knowledge, Knowledge of Mode of Transmission and Curability in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Source/Mode of transmission/curability	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of RTI	12.8	11.5	17.1	20.8	20.8	21.0
a. Percent Distribution* of Respondents by Source of Knowledge						
Electronic Media	65.4	64.0	68.7	18.4	16.9	24.2
News Paper	59.8	52.0	78.1	30.6	27.6	42.4
Doctors	13.0	13.3	12.5	1.8	2.3	0.0
Health Workers	11.2	12.0	9.3	6.7	6.9	6.0
Friends/Relatives	25.2	33.3	6.2	74.2	74.6	72.7
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge of Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	74.7	73.3	78.1	19.0	20.0	15.1
Lack of Personal Hygiene	31.7	25.3	46.8	50.3	51.5	45.4
Others	5.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not know	14.0	14.6	12.5	41.7	40.7	45.4
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	58.8	60.0	56.2	71.1	73.8	60.6
Not curable	28.9	26.6	34.3	28.8	26.1	39.3
Do not Know	12.1	13.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Respondents	836	649	187	781	624	157

* Total Percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

Table 7.2 KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION
Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of STI, Source of Knowledge, Knowledge of Mode of Transmission and Curability in Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Source/mode of transmission/curability	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of STI	24.8	22.9	31.5	13.9	13.6	15.2
a. Percent Distribution* of Respondents by Source of Knowledge						
Electronic Media	73.0	70.4	79.6	35.7	31.7	50.0
News Paper	58.6	53.0	72.8	44.0	35.2	75.0
Doctors	6.2	6.0	6.7	1.8	2.3	0.0
Health Workers	5.7	6.0	5.0	6.4	8.2	0.0
Friends/Relatives	19.7	22.8	11.8	59.6	64.7	41.6
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge of Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	94.7	95.3	93.2	85.8	85.8	83.3
Mother to child	4.3	3.3	6.7	3.6	3.5	4.1
Blood Transfusion	28.3	24.1	38.9	2.7	3.5	0.0
Others	3.3	4.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	8.3
Do not know	4.3	4.0	5.0	14.6	14.1	16.6
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	53.8	53.0	55.9	74.3	75.2	70.8
Not curable	33.1	33.5	32.2	5.5	5.8	4.1
Do not know	12.9	13.4	11.8	20.1	18.8	25.0
Number of Respondents	836	649	187	781	624	157

* Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

HIV (AIDS): Awareness/mode of transmission/curability/prevention/misconception	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of HIV	89.3	87.3	96.2	70.4	67.6	81.5
a. Percentage Distribution* of Respondents by Source of knowledge						
Electronic Media	82.3	79.8	90.0	81.6	81.0	83.5
News Paper	48.3	44.0	61.6	21.4	21.0	22.6
Doctors	3.4	3.7	2.7	2.7	3.3	0.7
Health Workers	2.5	3.1	0.5	10.1	11.1	7.0
Friends/Relatives	25.4	26.2	22.7	51.8	54.5	42.9
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge on Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	91.3	91.8	89.4	84.0	84.6	82.0
Needles/Blades/Skin Puncture	67.2	64.5	75.5	55.0	54.5	57.0
Mother to child	10.8	6.7	23.8	14.3	13.9	15.6
Blood Transfusion	31.7	26.6	47.7	41.8	41.4	42.9
Others	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Do not know	5.7	5.4	6.6	14.7	14.4	15.6
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	10.3	10.5	9.4	7.6	7.8	7.0
Not Curable	78.5	77.0	83.3	77.4	78.2	75.0
Do not know	11.1	12.3	7.2	15.0	13.9	17.9
d. Percentage distribution* of Respondents aware of Prevention by Type of Measures						
Use Condom in each sexual intercourse	85.8	87.8	79.4	80.3	80.0	81.2
Safe sex	14.4	11.2	24.4	29.2	27.7	34.3
Check blood prior to transfusion	26.1	17.9	51.6	15.8	16.8	12.5
Sterilize Needles & Syringes for Injection	50.8	44.6	70.5	32.5	31.9	34.3
Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV-AIDS virus	2.8	1.9	5.5	12.0	11.3	14.0
Others	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0
Do not know	6.8	6.0	9.4	16.3	16.1	17.1
e. Percent of Respondents by having Misconceptions about HIV (AIDS)	59.5	67.3	35.0	50.7	56.4	32.0
f. Percentage distributions* of Respondents with misconceptions about mode of transmission by type of misconceptions						
Shaking Hands	11.7	14.2	3.8	5.0	4.9	5.4
Hugging	20.4	24.5	7.7	9.0	9.7	7.0
Kissing	31.4	36.1	16.6	13.8	14.6	10.9
Sharing Cloths	20.8	25.2	7.2	14.0	15.1	10.1
Sharing Kitchen Utensils	40.4	47.4	18.3	20.3	21.3	17.1
Stepping on Urine/Stool	29.9	35.6	12.2	18.3	19.6	14.0
Mosquito, Flea or Bedbug Bites	54.8	62.7	30.0	28.1	30.3	21.0
Number of Respondents	836	649	187	781	624	157

* Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 7.4 PREVALENCE OF RTI AMONG MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS
Percent of Respondents having RTI Problems and Type of Treatment Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka state

Percent of respondents having RTI and Treatment	Total	Residence		Caste		Education*		Standard of Living Index			
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Others	Illit.	0-90 years & above	Low	Medium	High	
Males											
1. Percent of Respondents who reported at least one symptom of RTI	2.5	2.9	1.0	2.2	2.8				2.2	3.2	1.3
a. Percent of Respondents who sought treatment	47.6	47.3	50.0	50.0	47.3				45.4	44.4	100.0
b. Percent distribution of respondents who sought treatment by type											
Government Doctor	30.0	22.2	100.0	0.0	33.3				20.0	50.0	0.0
Private Doctor	80.0	88.8	0.0	100.0	77.7				80.0	75.0	100.0
Male Health Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Relatives/Friends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of male respondents	836	649	187	89	657				489	275	72
Females											
2. Percent of Respondents who reported at least one symptom of RTI	14.4	11.0	12.7	9.8	14.7	13.7	16.2	12.0	11.2	16.4	8.8
a. Percent of Respondents who sought treatment	58.4	53.7	80.0	37.5	61.1	47.2	61.8	68.1	50.7	66.6	83.3
b. Percent distribution of respondents who sought treatment by type											
Government Doctor	24.2	28.0	12.5	33.3	23.6	35.2	23.5	13.3	27.2	25.0	0.0
Private Doctor	72.7	70.0	81.2	66.6	72.7	41.1	85.2	80.0	60.6	82.1	100.0
Government Nurse/ANM/LHV	7.5	8.0	6.2	0.0	9.0	23.5	0.0	6.6	12.1	3.5	0.0
Traditional Practitioner	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Relatives/Friends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of female respondents	781	624	157	81	611	261	338	182	457	256	68

0 Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
Data on education of male respondents was not collected in the survey.

st of PSUs for Uttar Kannad District of Karnataka - 20

SLNO	CODE	BLOCK	VILLAGE	POPULATION
1	200040004000400064	HONAVAR	KANKICHITTA	82
2	200050005000500050	KARWAR	NIVLI	181
3	200110011001100051	YELLAPUR	SHISTAMUDI	246
4	200100010001000039	SUPA	NAGODA	312
5	200110011001100037	YELLAPUR	DEHALLI	364
6	200110011001100045	YELLAPUR	LALGULI	413
7	200090009000900136	SIRSI	MANADUR	461
8	200020002000200007	BHATKAL	KITRE	522
9	200060006000600016	KUMTA	YELVALLI	566
10	200080008000800166	SIDDAPUR	HARSHIKATTA	637
11	200030003000300045	HALIYAL	BHANASGERI	706
12	200020002000200052	BHATKAL	KOWAR	769
13	200090009000900059	SIRSI	JANMANE	828
14	200040004000400023	HONAVAR	KULKOD	917
15	200040004000400072	HONAVAR	TALGOD	991
16	200030003000300070	HALIYAL	TATTIGERI	1073
17	200090009000900018	SIRSI	BACHGAON	1183
18	200020002000200030	BHATKAL	MAVINKURVE	1328
19	200110011001100024	YELLAPUR	KALCHE	1422
20	200010001000100084	ANKOLA	SHIRKULI	1531
21	200080008000800017	SIDDAPUR	BEDKANI	1672
22	200080008000800044	SIDDAPUR	KANGOD	1801
23	200010001000100017	ANKOLA	AGSUR	1972
24	200040004000400062	HONAVAR	KELGINHOOR	2263
25	200060006000600035	KUMTA	DIVGI	2538
26	200010001000100069	ANKOLA	HARWADA	2775
27	200040004000400009	HONAVAR	CHANDAVAR	2881
28	200070007000700015	MUNDGOD	CHIGALLI	3058
29	200040004000400015	HONAVAR	SALKOD	3745
30	200010001000100067	ANKOLA	BELEKERI	4169
31	200030003000300023	HALIYAL	TERGAON	4349
32	200020002000200057	BHATKAL	BAILUR	5188
33	200080008000800001	SIDDAPUR	KONDLI	6663
34	200020002000200060	BHATKAL	BENGRE	6923
35	200010001000100086	ANKOLA	BHAVIKERI	8005
36	200050005000500013	KARWAR	CHITAKULA	9701
37	200020002000200059	BHATKAL	SHIRALI	11842
38	200020002000200056	BHATKAL	MAVALLI	13197
39	2000901130050001	(2)SIRSI OG	Puttanmane	2556
40	2011301130010002	(14)SIRSI UA :	Ward 2	3317
41	2000901130020001	(2)SIRSI OG	Sirsi	3699
42	2010101010000003	(2)ANKOLA TMC	Ward 3	4297
43	2011001100000002	(11)KUMTA TMC	Ward 2	5341
44	2000301000000001	(1)AMBIKANAGARA NMCT	Ambikanagara	6064
45	2011001100000001	(11)KUMTA TMC	Ward 1	6567
46	2010901090000007	(10)KARWAR CMC	Ward 7	7234
47	2011301130010004	(14)SIRSI UA -	Ward 4	8146
48	2011301130010003	(14)SIRSI UA -	Ward 3	10199
49	2010201020000003	(3)BHATKAL TMC	Division 3	12462
50	2010401040000001	(5)DANDELI CMC	Ward 1	17078

RAPID HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH) PHASE II - 1999

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for research
purpose only

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____

DISTRICT _____

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK _____

PSU (VILLAGE/URBAN WARD) _____

VILLAGE SEGMENT/CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK _____

TYPE OF LOCALITY (RURAL-1, URBAN-2) _____

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

RESPONDENT

MALE	(AGE 20-54).....	1
MALE	(AGE 55+).....	2
FEMALE	(AGE 15+).....	3

SERIAL NUMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.....

	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
INTERVIEW	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEWED

IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (INTERVIEW ALL)

RESULT STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPLETED.....	1	DWELLING VACANT/ADDRESS
HOUSEHOLD REPRESENT BUT NO		NOT A DWELLING.....
COMPETENT RESP. AT HOME...	2	DWELLING DESTROYED.....
HOUSEHOLD ABSENT.....	3	DWELLING NOT FOUND.....
REFUSED.....	4	OTHER.....

SECTION II COMPLETED 1....YES 2.....NO

RESULT STATUS OF THE WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPLETED.....	1	NOT AT HOME.....
REFUSED.....	3	PARTLY COMPLETED.....
OTHER.....	5	

NAME	SPOT CHECKED BY	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY
DATE				

NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR:

SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR

SECTION-I

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
101	How many persons, including small babies, usually live in your household? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಸೇರಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?	PERSONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MALE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FEMALE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	How many eligible women are there in your household? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ?	NUMBER <input type="text"/>	
103	Please give the name of all eligible women. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಿ 302.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____	
104	What is your religion? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ ಯಾವುದು?	HINDU.....1 MUSLIM.....2 SIKH.....3 CHRISTIAN.....4 BUDDHIST.....5 JAIN.....6 ZOROASTRIAN.....7 NO RELIGION.....8 OTHER.....9 (SPECIFY)	
105	a) What is your caste/tribe? (Specify) b) Do you belong to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward Classes? a) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ/ಜಾತಿ/ಕುಲ ಯಾವುದು? (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿ) b) ನೀವು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಹಿಮ್ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದ ಜಾತಿ, ಸಮುದಾಯದವರೇ?	SCHEDULED CASTE.....1 SCHEDULED TRIBE.....2 OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES...3 OTHER CASTE.....4 DO NOT KNOW.....9	
106	What is the main source of drinking water for your household? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ?	TAP (INSIDE RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT)...1 TAP (OTHER).....2 HANDPUMP/BOREWELL.....3 WELL.....4 RIVER.....5 POND.....6 OTHER.....7 (SPECIFY)	
107	Type of house ನಿರ್ಮಿತಿಯ ವಿಧ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ವಿಧ (ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಟ್ಟಡ)	PUCCA.....1 SEMI-PUCCA.....2 KACHHRA.....3	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																								
Q108	What is the main source of lighting for your household? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ (ದೀಪ, ಹೊತ್ತು) ಎಂತಹ ದೀಪ ಬಳಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?	ELECTRICITY.....1 KEROSENE.....2 OTHER.....3																									
Q109	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? ನೀವು ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಳಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಇಂಧನ (ಒಲೆ) ಯಾವುದು?	LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS.....1 KEROSENE.....2 WOOD.....3 OTHER.....4																									
Q110	What type of toilet facility does your household have? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ (ಕಕ್ಕು) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇದೆ?	OWN FLUSH TOILET.....1 OWN PIT TOILET.....2 SHARED TOILET OF ANY TYPE.3 NO TOILET FACILITY.....4																									
Q111	Does your household own any of the following? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆಯೇ?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FAN.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>RADIO/TRANSISTER.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>SEWING MACHINE.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>TELEVISION.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>BICYCLE.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>MOTOR CYCLE/SCOOTER..</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>CAR.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	FAN.....	1	2	RADIO/TRANSISTER.....	1	2	SEWING MACHINE.....	1	2	TELEVISION.....	1	2	BICYCLE.....	1	2	MOTOR CYCLE/SCOOTER..	1	2	CAR.....	1	2	
	YES	NO																									
FAN.....	1	2																									
RADIO/TRANSISTER.....	1	2																									
SEWING MACHINE.....	1	2																									
TELEVISION.....	1	2																									
BICYCLE.....	1	2																									
MOTOR CYCLE/SCOOTER..	1	2																									
CAR.....	1	2																									

VITAL EVENTS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1996

Q112	<p>Was there a birth, among the usual residents of this household since January 1, 1996? If yes, how many? (PROBE AND FIND WHETHER ALL LIVE BIRTHS DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD ARE INCLUDED. EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT ALIVE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY)</p> <p>1996ರ ಜನವರಿ ಒಂದರಿಂದ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ (ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ) ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮಗುವಿನ ಜನನವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜನನವಾಗಿವೆ?</p>	<p>YES, NUMBER..... <input type="text"/></p> <p>NO.....0</p>	<p>→ Q114</p>
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(a) Sl. No.	(b) Name of the baby ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು	(c) Sex of the baby ಗಂಡು/ಸ್ತ್ರೀ	(d) Month of birth ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ತಿಂಗಳು	(e) Year of birth ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ವರ್ಷ	(f) Order of birth ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ	(g) Is the child alive? If Yes, go to next birth ಈ ಮಗು ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? (ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ)	(h) (If dead) Age of the child at the time of death (in months, in days if < 1 month) ಬದುಕಿರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸತ್ತಾಗ ಮಗುವಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸು (ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ /180ಕ್ಕ ಕಡಿಮೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಬನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	(i) Was the death due to Tetanus? ಈ ಮಗು ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಧನುವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?
1.		M - 1 F - 2	<input type="text"/> DK...99	<input type="text"/> 	<input type="text"/> 	YES...1 NO...2	<input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/>	YES..1 NO...2
2.		M - 1 F - 2	<input type="text"/> DK...99	<input type="text"/> 	<input type="text"/> 	YES...1 NO...2	<input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/>	YES..1 NO...2
3.		M - 1 F - 2	<input type="text"/> DK...99	<input type="text"/> 	<input type="text"/> 	YES...1 NO...2	<input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/>	YES..1 NO...2
4.		M - 1 F - 2	<input type="text"/> DK...99	<input type="text"/> 	<input type="text"/> 	YES...1 NO...2	<input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/>	YES..1 NO...2
5.		M - 1 F - 2	<input type="text"/> DK...99	<input type="text"/> 	<input type="text"/> 	YES...1 NO...2	<input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/>	YES..1 NO...2
6.		M - 1 F - 2	<input type="text"/> DK...99	<input type="text"/> 	<input type="text"/> 	YES...1 NO...2	<input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/>	YES..1 NO...2

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SK
Q114	Was any child born alive since January 1, 1996 died subsequently? (IF A DEATH HAS ALREADY BEEN REPORTED IN THE ABOVE TABLE, REPHRASE THE QUESTION BY ADDING "Besides the death already reported..". IF 'YES' IN THIS QUESTION FIND DETAILS AND ENTER IT IN Q.112 AND Q.113) 1996ರ ಜನವರಿ ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q115	Since January 1, 1996, did any woman (usual residents) of this household die during pregnancy or child birth or induced abortion or spontaneous abortion or within 6 weeks after child birth or induced abortion or spontaneous abortion? 1996ರ ಜನವರಿ ಒಂದರಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ) ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಂಗಸು (a) ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಯಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆರಿಗೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ತರೆ: (b) ಗರ್ಭಪಾತವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಗರ್ಭಾಂತರಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಸತ್ತರೆ: / (c) ಹೆರಿಗೆಯಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಗರ್ಭಪಾತವಾದ 6 ವಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ತರೆ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 NUMBER OF DEATHS <input type="text"/>	
Q116	If yes, did the death occur due to complication of pregnancy/child birth/ complication due to abortion? ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಆ ಸಾವು (a) ಬಹಿರಿನ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ: (b) ಹೆರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ: / (c) ಗರ್ಭಪಾತ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟಿಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 NUMBER OF DEATHS <input type="text"/>	
Q117	Was there any marriage among usual residents of this household since January 1, 1996? 1996 ಜನವರಿ ಒಂದರಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ) ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q118	(a) How many marriages were there? ಎಷ್ಟು ಮದುವೆಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ? (b) What was the age of that person at the time of marriage? ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುವಾಗ ಆತನ/ಆಕೆಯ ವಯಸ್ಸೆಷ್ಟು?	TOTAL <input type="text"/> BOYS <input type="text"/> GIRLS <input type="text"/> 1 2 3 4 BOY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GIRL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q119	During the last 3 months did any member of this household suffer from Malaria? ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲ್ಲವಾಗಿರಿದರೋ ಮೆಲೇರಿಯಾ ಇರ ಬಂದಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

Q120. If yes, give details ಹೌದಾದರೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	Name of the patient ರೋಗಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	Sex M/F ಗಂಡ/ಹೆಣ್ಣು	Age (in completed years) ವಯಸ್ಸು (ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	Was he/she given treatment? ಆತನಿಗೆ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದೀರಾ?
1.		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2
2.		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2
3.		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2
4.		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2
5.		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2

QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Is any member of your household suffering from TB?	YES.....1	
ಇದ್ದು, ಯಾರು? ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಕುರುಹೇನು ಇದ್ದು?	NO.....2	→ Q123

Name of the patient ರೋಗಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	Sex M/F ಗಂಡ/ಹೆಣ್ಣು	Age (in completed years) ವಯಸ್ಸು (ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ವರ್ಷಗಳು)	Is he/she given treatment? ಅವನು/ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?
	M - 1		YES.....1
	F - 2		NO.....2
	M - 1		YES.....1
	F - 2		NO.....2
	M - 1		YES.....1
	F - 2		NO.....2
	M - 1		YES.....1
	F - 2		NO.....2
	M - 1		YES.....1
	F - 2		NO.....2

If yes, give details. ಹೌದಾದರೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು 602

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q125	Is there any unmarried girl in this household in the age group 15-19? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಮಾಲ್ಯ ಯಾರಾದರೂ 15-19 ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಅನಾಮಿತ ಕನ್ಯಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Section
Q126	Has ANM Doctor Health Worker ever counselled her about possible health problems of girls? ಭೈರವರವರ ಅರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯರು ಕನ್ಯಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ (ವಿವರಣೆ) ಬರಬಹುದಾದ ಅರೋಗ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಶಿಸಿರಿದೆಯೇ?	ANM.....1 GOVT. DOCTOR.....2 GOVT. HEALTH WORKER.....3 ANY OTHER HEALTH PERSONNEL.....4 NO.....5 DO NOT KNOW.....9	
Q127	Does any unmarried girl in the age group 15-19 in this household suffer from Anaemia during last 3 months? ಈ ಮನೆಮಾಲ್ಯ ಮೂವರು 15-19 ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಅನಾಮಿತ ಕನ್ಯಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ತಹೀನತೆಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Section
Q128	If yes has ANM Doctor Health Worker given Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets to her? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಭೈರವರ ಅರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯರು ಅನಾಮಿತ ಕನ್ಯಾಕಾರ (IFA) ಮುಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	ANM.....1 GOVT. DOCTOR.....2 GOVT. HEALTH WORKER.....3 ANY OTHER HEALTH PERSONNEL.....4 NO.....5 DO NOT KNOW.....9	→ Section
Q129	How many tablets were given to her? ಅನಾಮಿತ ಕನ್ಯಾ ಕನ್ಯಾಕಾರ ಮುಟ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER.....999	

SECTION II

(ASK ONLY TO MALE RESPONDENTS IN THE AGE GROUP OF 20-54)

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q201	Have you heard of an illness called Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)? ನೀವು ವನನಾಂಗಗಳ ಸೋಂಕಿನ ಬಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q205
Q202	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about RTI. (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಮದ್ದಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ವನನಾಂಗಗಳ ಸೋಂಕಿನ ಬಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY)	
Q203	How is RTI transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ವನನಾಂಗಗಳ ಬಾಯಿಲೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETERO SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. LACK OF PERSONAL HYGIENE.....C 4. OTHER.....D (SPECIFY) 5. DO NOT KNOW.....E	
Q204	Do you think RTI is a curable disease? ವನನಾಂಗಗಳ ಸೋಂಕು ರೋಗವು ವ್ಯಾಧಿವಿಹೀನವೆಂದು ಬಾಯಿಲೆ ಎಂಬ ನಿದಾನ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	
Q205	Have you heard of an illness called Sexually Transmitted Infection(STI)? ನೀವು ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಬಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q209
Q206	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about STI? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಮದ್ದಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಬಾಯಿಲೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY)	
Q207	How is STI transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಬಾಯಿಲೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಬ್ಬುತ್ತದೆ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. MOTHER TO CHILD.....C 4. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD.....D 5. OTHER.....E (SPECIFY) 6. DO NOT KNOW.....F	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q208	Do you think STI is a curable disease? ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಮಾಯಿಲೆ ವಾಸಿಯಾಗಬಲ್ಲ ಮಾಯಿಲೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	
Q209	Have you heard of an illness called HIV (AIDS)? ನೀವು 'ವಿಡ್ಸ್' ಹೆಸರು ಮಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q215
Q210	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about HIV (AIDS). (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರಿಂದ 'ವಿಡ್ಸ್' ರೋಗವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY)	
Q211	How is HIV (AIDS) transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) 'ವಿಡ್ಸ್' ರೋಗವು ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETRO SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. NEEDLE/BLADE/SKIN PUNCTURE.....C 4. MOTHER TO CHILD.....D 5. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD.....E 6. OTHER.....F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW.....G	
Q212	Do you think that one can get HIV (AIDS) from someone who has HIV (AIDS) by: 'ವಿಡ್ಸ್' ಇರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ರೋಗಿಯಿಂದ ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ರೋಗ ಈ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಬರಬಹುದೆಂದು ನೀವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?	YES NO DK 1. SHAKING HANDS..... 1 2 9 ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕೈ ಕುಲುಕುವುದರಿಂದ 2. HUGGING..... 1 2 9 ತಬ್ಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ 3. KISSING..... 1 2 9 ಮುತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ 4. SHARING CLOTHES..... 1 2 9 ಅವರ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಉಡಬೋಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ 5. SHARING EATING UTENSIL..... ಒಂದೇ ತಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ 1 2 9 6. STEPPING ON URINE/ STOOL..... ರೋಗಿಯ ಮಲ ಮೂತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಣುವುದರಿಂದ 1 2 9 7. MOSQUITO, FLEA OR BEDBUG BITES..... ಮೊಳ್ಳೆ, ನೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಪಿಂಗಣ ಕಡಿತದಿಂದ 1 2 9	
Q213	How do you think one can avoid HIV (AIDS) (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ 'ವಿಡ್ಸ್' ಬರದಂತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು?	1. SEX WITH ONLY ONE PARTNER.....A 2. USING CONDOMS DURING EACH SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. CHECKING BLOOD PRIOR TO TRANSFUSION.....C 4. STERILIZING NEEDLES AND SYRINGES FOR INJECTION.....D 5. AVOIDING PREGNANCY WHEN HAVING HIV (AIDS).....E 6. OTHER.....F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW.....G	

No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
14	Do you think HIV (AIDS) is a curable disease? ಇದು ಲೇಸುಕಾಯಿ ರೋಗವೇ? ನೀವು ಅದನ್ನು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಿಸಬಹುದು?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....3	
15	Did you ever had any of the following problems? ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> 1. ANY DISCHARGE FROM PENIS..... ಗುಪ್ತಗುಹದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆ 1 1 2. ANY SORE OF GENITAL OR ANAL AREA..... ಗುಪ್ತಗುಹ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗಾಯ 1 1 3. POSITIVE SYPHILIS BLOOD TEST..... ರಕ್ತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ಗುಪ್ತರೋಗ (syphilis) ಇರುವುದು ಖಚಿತ 1 1 4. DIFFICULTY/PAIN WHILE URINATING OR VERY FREQUENT URINATION..... ಮೂತ್ರ, ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದು, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ 1 1 ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೂತ್ರ, ಮಾಡುವುದು.. 1 1 5. SWELLING OF TESTES OR IN GROIN AREA (PENIS).. ಗುಪ್ತಗುಹ ಉಬ್ಬ 1 1	If all No → Q219
16	Did you take treatment for your health problem ನಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆದಿರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q218
17	If yes, from whom did you take treatment? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೌದು, ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಂದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆದಿರಿ?	1. GOVT. DOCTOR.....2 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....3 3. GOVT. MALE HEALTH WORKER.....0 4. MEDICAL SHOP.....0 5. RELATIVE, FRIEND.....0 6. SELF TREATMENT.....0 7. OTHER.....0 (SPECIFY)	
18	ASK ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY MARRIED) Have you ever discussed about this with your wife? ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯರೊಡನೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 NOT APPLICABLE.....3	
19	What Family Planning method you think that couples who want no more children should adopt? (REPORT THE MOST PREFERRED METHOD) ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೊಂದಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸದ ದಂಪತಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನಾ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಬೇಕು?	FEMALE STERILIZATION.....1 COPPER-T LOOP.....2 PILLS.....3 ANY OTHER FEMALE METHOD.....4 MALE STERILIZATION.....5 CONDOM/NIRODH.....6 OTHER.....7 (SPECIFY)	→ SW
20	Why are you not preferring male method? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಗುಪ್ತಗುಹ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸದ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?	1. FEAR OF IMPOTENCY.....2 2. LACK OF SEXUAL PLEASURE.....3 3. FEAR OF METHOD FAILURE.....4 4. FEAR OF OPERATION.....5 5. FEAR OF WEAKNESS.....6 6. OTHER.....7 (SPECIFY)	

RAPID HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH) PHASE II - 1999

Confidential
for research
purpose only

WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____

DISTRICT _____

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK _____

PSU (VILLAGE/URBAN WARD) _____

VILLAGE SEGMENT/CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK _____

TYPE OF LOCALITY (RURAL-1, URBAN-2).....

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NAME OF THE ELIGIBLE WOMAN _____

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE _____

SERIAL NUMBER OF WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE _____

INTERVIEW DATE DAY MONTH YEAR

--

	SPOT CHECKED BY	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY
NAME	_____	_____	_____	_____
DATE	_____	_____	_____	_____

NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR:

SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR

SECTION-I
WOMAN'S CHARACTERISTICS

QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
How old are you? ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಯಸ್ಸು?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
Can you read and write? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಓದು ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯಲು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q104
How many years of schooling have you completed? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎಷ್ಟನೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	YEARS <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
Can your husband read and write? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡನ ಓದು ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯಲು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	→ Q106
How many years of schooling has he completed? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡನ ಎಷ್ಟನೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ?	YEARS <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> DO NOT KNOW.....99	
How old were you when you started living with your husband? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡನ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಯಸ್ಸು?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
How many sons and daughters do you have, including those presently not living with you? (INCLUDE ONLY THOSE SURVIVING CHILDREN TO WHOM RESPONDENT HAS GIVEN BIRTH) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ? (ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆ ಇರುವವರನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿ)	SONS DAUGHTERS TOTAL <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div></div>	
Did any of your children die? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವವರೂ ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q110
If yes, how many boys and girls died? ಹೌದು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	BOYS GIRLS TOTAL <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div></div>	
Did any of your pregnancy end in either still birth or abortion? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಯು ಸತ್ತ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಜನನವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ಗರ್ಭಪಾತವಾಗಿತ್ತು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ SECTN. II
If yes, how many were still births, induced abortions, spontaneous abortions? ಹೌದು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸತ್ತ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗರ್ಭ ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆ ಇರುವವರನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿ?	STILL BIRTHS INDUCED ABORTIONS SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div></div>	

SECTION-II

ANTE-NATAL, NATAL AND POST - NATAL CARE

(FOR WOMEN WHO HAD LIVE BIRTH/STILL BIRTH/SPONTANEOUS ABORTION/INDUCED ABORTION, SINCE JANUARY 1,

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
2201	When was your last child birth/ still birth/spontaneous abortion/ induced abortion? (EXCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY, IF ANY) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು/ಸತ್ತ ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು/ ಗರ್ಭಪಾತವಾಗಿದ್ದು/ಗರ್ಭಕೆಗೆಸಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದು/ಯಾವಾಗ?	NO PREGNANCY.....0 95 OR BEFORE.....1 96.....2 97.....3 98.....4 99.....5	→ Sectn → Sectn
2202	What was the outcome of your last pregnancy? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೊನೆಯ ಗರ್ಭ ಫಲೆಗೆ ಕೊನೆಗೊಂಡಿತು?	LIVE BIRTH.....1 STILL BIRTH.....2 INDUCED ABORTION.....3 SPONTANEOUS ABORTION.....4	→ Q209 → Q209 → Q204
2203	If induced abortion, who performed the abortion? ಗರ್ಭಪಾತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಯಾರ ಹಸ್ತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರಿ?	GOVT. DOCTOR.....1 PRIVATE DOCTOR.....2 GOVT. NURSE/LHV/ANM.....3 PRIVATE NURSE.....4 TRAINED DAI.....5 UNTRAINED DAI.....6 RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....7 SELF INDUCED.....8 OTHER.....9 (SPECIFY)	
2204	At what month of pregnancy did it happen? ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಗರ್ಭಪಾತವಾಯಿತು ?	MONTH 	
2205	Did you have any health problem immediately after abortion (within 6 weeks)? ಗರ್ಭಪಾತವಾದ ನಂತರ (6ವಾರದೊಳಗೆ) ನಿಮಗೇನಾದರೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ SECTION III
2206	If yes, what was the health problem? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾವ ತರಹದ (ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ) ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು?	1. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING.....A 2. HIGH FEVER.....B 3. FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE.....C 4. WEAKNESS.....D 5. BACKACHE, BODYACHE.....E 6. PAIN IN LOWER ABDOMEN.....F 7. OTHER.....G (SPECIFY)	
2207	Did you consult doctor/health worker for your health problem? ನಿವು ಈ ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯರು/ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರನ್ನು ಬೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ SECTION III
2208	If yes, whom did you consult? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾರನ್ನು ಬೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	1. GOVT. DOCTOR.....A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....B 3. GOVT. NURSE/LHV/ANM.....C 4. PRIVATE NURSE.....D 5. TRAINED DAI.....E 6. UNTRAINED DAI.....F 7. OTHER.....G (SPECIFY)	→ SE

ANC INFORMATION FOR WOMEN WITH LIVE BIRTH OR STILL BIRTH

QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Was your weight taken when you were pregnant? ನೀವು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ತೂಕ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Was your blood pressure measured when you were pregnant? ನೀವು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಕ್ತದ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Were you given Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets during pregnancy? ನೀವು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಫೋಲಿಕ್ ಆಮ್ಲದ ಮಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q215
How many IFA tablets did you receive during pregnancy? ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಫೋಲಿಕ್ ಆಮ್ಲದ ಮಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ?	NUMBER <div><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></div> DO NOT REMEMBER.....999	
In which month of pregnancy you started taking IFA tablets? ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ನೀವು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಫೋಲಿಕ್ ಆಮ್ಲದ ಮಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದಿರಿ?	MONTH <div><input type="text"/></div> DID NOT TAKE.....0 DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	→ Q215
How many IFA tablets in a day were you taking regularly? ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಫೋಲಿಕ್ ಆಮ್ಲದ ಮಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ?	NUMBER <div><input type="text"/></div>	
Were you given an injection in the arm during pregnancy to prevent Tetanus? ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ರಕ್ತಸ್ರವಣದಿಂದ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಚುಚ್ಚಿದವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q217
If yes, how many times did you take Tetanus injection? ಹೌದು, ರಕ್ತಸ್ರವಣದಿಂದ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಚುಚ್ಚಿದವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರಿ?	NUMBER <div><input type="text"/></div> DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	
At what month of pregnancy did you have abdominal check-up for the first time? ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿ ತೊಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಿ?	MONTHS <div><input type="text"/></div> NO CHECK-UP.....0	→ Q219
How many times did you have abdominal check-up? ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ನೀವು ತೊಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	NO. OF TIMES <div><input type="text"/></div> DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	
When you were pregnant, did ANY ever visit you at home for antenatal check-up? ನೀವು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q223
How many months pregnant were you when ANM first visited you? ಯಾವ ತಿಂಗಳ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಕಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಿ?	MONTHS <div><input type="text"/></div>	
How many times did she visit you during pregnancy? ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಳಾ?	NO. OF VISITS <div><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></div>	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q222	Did she advise you to have a check-up at any health facility? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ/ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೇಳಿದಳು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q223	When you were pregnant, did you go for antenatal check-up? ನೀವು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q227
Q224	If yes where did you go? CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	1. GOVT. HOSPITAL/CHC/RURAL HOSPITAL.....A 2. GOVT. DISPENSARY.....B 3. PHC.....C 4. SUB-CENTRE.....D 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR/HOSPITAL.....E 6. OTHER.....F (SPECIFY)	
Q225	How many months pregnant were you when you first went for antenatal check-up? ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಬಾರಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೋದಾಗ ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	MONTHS <input type="text"/>	
Q226	How many times did you go for ante-natal check-up? ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ನೀವು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
Q227	(IF "NO" FOR Q219 AND Q223) Why did you not receive ante-natal check-up? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಎಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ?	1. LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES.....A 2. DID NOT FEEL NECESSARY.....B 3. NOT CUSTOMARY.....C 4. FINANCIAL COST.....D 5. DISTANTLY LOCATED.....E 6. POOR QUALITY SERVICE.....F 7. NO TIME TO GO.....G 8. NOT PERMITTED TO GO.....H 9. OTHER.....I (SPECIFY)	
Q228	Can you tell me about health problems that some women suffer from, during pregnancy? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?	1. SWELLING OF HANDS AND FEET...A 2. PALENESS.....B 3. WEAKNESS OR TIREDNESS.....C 4. DIZZINESS.....D 5. VISUAL DISTURBANCES.....E 6. BLEEDING.....F 7. CONVULSIONS.....G 8. WEAK OR NO MOVEMENT OF FOETUS,.....H 9. ABNORMAL PRESENTATION.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY) 11. DO NOT KNOW.....K	

Qo.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
9	<p>During your pregnancy did you suffer from any of the following health problems?</p> <p>ನೀವು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದಿರಾ?</p>	<p>1. SWELLING OF HANDS AND FEET ಕೈಕಾಲು ಊತ 1 2</p> <p>2. PALENESS ಪೇಚಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು 1 2</p> <p>3. WEAKNESS OR TIREDNESS ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಆಯಾಸ 1 2</p> <p>4. DIZZINESS ತಲೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲುವುದು 1 2</p> <p>5. VISUAL DISTURBANCES ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ದೋಷ 1 2</p> <p>6. BLEEDING ರಕ್ತಸ್ರಾವ 1 2</p> <p>7. CONVULSIONS ಸೆಳೆತ 1 2</p> <p>8. WEAK OR NO MOVEMENT OF FOETUS ಭ್ರೂಣದ ಚಲನವಲನ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು 1 2</p> <p>9. ABNORMAL PRESENTATION ಮಗು ಹಿಂದುಮುಂದಾಗಿರುವುದು 1 2</p> <p>10. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ) 1 2</p>	<p>If 'NO' to all → Q232</p>
30	<p>If any, did you consult doctor or any other health worker for your health problems?</p> <p>ವಿನಾವರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ನೀವು ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದಿರಾ?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	→ Q232
1	<p>If yes, whom did you consult? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)</p> <p>ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾರ ಹತ್ತರ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದಿರಿ?</p>	<p>1. GOVT. DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....B</p> <p>3. GOVT. NURSE/LHV/ANM.....C</p> <p>4. PRIVATE NURSE.....D</p> <p>5. TRAINED DAI.....E</p> <p>6. UNTRAINED DAI.....F</p> <p>7. OTHER _____ G</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
2	<p>Were you advised to go to health facility for delivery?</p> <p>ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದಿರಾ?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
3	<p>Where did the delivery take place?</p> <p>ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ?</p>	<p>GOVT. HOSPITAL/CHC/RH.....1</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....2</p> <p>PHC.....3</p> <p>SUB-CENTRE.....4</p> <p>HOME.....5</p> <p>OTHER _____ 6</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	→ Q236
4	<p>If none delivery, who conducted the delivery?</p> <p>ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದಿರಾ?</p>	<p>DOCTOR.....1</p> <p>ANM/NURSE/LHV.....2</p> <p>TRAINED DAI.....3</p> <p>UNTRAINED DAI.....4</p> <p>RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....5</p> <p>NONE.....6</p>	
	<p>Was Disposable Delivery kit, used during delivery?</p> <p>ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಡಿಸ್ಪೋಸಬಲ್ ಡೆಲಿವರಿ ಕಿಟ್ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದಿರಾ?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW.....9</p>	
	<p>Was the delivery normal?</p> <p>ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																					
2237	During delivery, did you experience any of the following problems? ಹರಿಗೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದಿರಾ?	<table border="0"> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. PREMATURE LABOUR ವಿನ ಕುಂಟುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹರಿಗೆ</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. OBSTRUCTED LABOUR ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೂಡಿದ ಹರಿಗೆ</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. PROLONGED LABOUR (MORE THAN 12 HOURS) ವೀರ್ಭವಾದ ಹರಿಗೆ ನೋವು</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. BREECH PRESENTATION ಕೈಕಾಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ಇತರೆ _____ (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	1. PREMATURE LABOUR ವಿನ ಕುಂಟುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹರಿಗೆ	1	2	2. OBSTRUCTED LABOUR ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೂಡಿದ ಹರಿಗೆ	1	2	3. PROLONGED LABOUR (MORE THAN 12 HOURS) ವೀರ್ಭವಾದ ಹರಿಗೆ ನೋವು	1	2	4. BREECH PRESENTATION ಕೈಕಾಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ	1	2	5. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ಇತರೆ _____ (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ)	1	2				
	YES	NO																						
1. PREMATURE LABOUR ವಿನ ಕುಂಟುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹರಿಗೆ	1	2																						
2. OBSTRUCTED LABOUR ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೂಡಿದ ಹರಿಗೆ	1	2																						
3. PROLONGED LABOUR (MORE THAN 12 HOURS) ವೀರ್ಭವಾದ ಹರಿಗೆ ನೋವು	1	2																						
4. BREECH PRESENTATION ಕೈಕಾಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ	1	2																						
5. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ಇತರೆ _____ (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ)	1	2																						
2238	During the first week after delivery did you experience any of the following health problems? ಹರಿಗೆಯಾದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ: ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದಿರಾ?	<table border="0"> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. HIGH FEVER ವಿಪರೀತ ಜ್ವರ</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN ಕಿಚ್ಚೊಟ್ಟ ನೋವು</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. FOUL SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE ವಾಸನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ವ್ಯವ</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING ವಿಪರೀತ ರಕ್ತಸ್ರಾವ</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. DIZZINESS, SEVERE HEADACHE ತಲೆ ಸುತ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಪರೀತ ತಲೆನೋವು</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ಇತರೆ _____ (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	1. HIGH FEVER ವಿಪರೀತ ಜ್ವರ	1	2	2. LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN ಕಿಚ್ಚೊಟ್ಟ ನೋವು	1	2	3. FOUL SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE ವಾಸನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ವ್ಯವ	1	2	4. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING ವಿಪರೀತ ರಕ್ತಸ್ರಾವ	1	2	5. DIZZINESS, SEVERE HEADACHE ತಲೆ ಸುತ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಪರೀತ ತಲೆನೋವು	1	2	6. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ಇತರೆ _____ (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ)	1	2	If NO to all → Q241
	YES	NO																						
1. HIGH FEVER ವಿಪರೀತ ಜ್ವರ	1	2																						
2. LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN ಕಿಚ್ಚೊಟ್ಟ ನೋವು	1	2																						
3. FOUL SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE ವಾಸನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ವ್ಯವ	1	2																						
4. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING ವಿಪರೀತ ರಕ್ತಸ್ರಾವ	1	2																						
5. DIZZINESS, SEVERE HEADACHE ತಲೆ ಸುತ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಪರೀತ ತಲೆನೋವು	1	2																						
6. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ಇತರೆ _____ (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ)	1	2																						
2239	If YES to any, did you consult doctor / health worker for your health problems? ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಸಲಹೆ ಪಡೆದಿರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q241																					
2240	If yes, whom did you consult? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಸಲಹೆ ಪಡೆದಿರಿ?	1. GOVT. DOCTOR.....A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....B 3. GOVT. NURSE/LHV/ANM.....C 4. PRIVATE NURSE.....D 5. TRAINED DAI.....E 6. UNTRAINED DAI.....F 7. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY).....G																						
Q241	Did ANM visit you within 2 weeks of delivery ಹರಿಗೆಯಾದ 2 ವಾರದೊಳಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ?	YES.....1 NO.....2																						
Q242	How many times did she visit you within six weeks of delivery? ಹರಿಗೆಯಾದ 6 ವಾರದೊಳಗೆ ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು?	NUMBER <input type="text"/> NOT VISITED.....0																						
Q243	(CHECK Q202, ASK Q243 AND Q244 ONLY IF IT IS LIVE BIRTH) Was the baby weighed immediately or within two days of the birth? ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅಥವಾ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ 2 ದಿನದೊಳಗೆ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ತೂಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತಾ?	IMMEDIATELY.....1 WITHIN 2 DAYS.....2 NO.....3 DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	→ SECTION III																					
2244	What was the weight of the baby? ಮಗುವಿನ ತೂಕ ಎಷ್ಟು?	GRAMS <input type="text"/> DO NOT REMEMBER.....999																						

SECTION III
IMMUNIZATION AND CHILD CARE

IMMUNIZATION OF LAST AND LAST BUT ONE LIVING CHILD, BOTH BORN AFTER JANUARY 1, 1996

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO
	LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
Name of the (index) child ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು			
Sex of the child ಗಂಡು / ಹೆಣ್ಣು	BOY.....1 GIRL.....2	BOY.....1 GIRL.....2	
Month and year of birth ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಷ	MONTH <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> DO NOT KNOW.....99 YEAR.. 96,97,98,99	MONTH <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> DO NOT KNOW.....99 YEAR. 96,97,98,99	

ASK Q 304 TO 311 FOR THE YOUNGEST CHILD

When you were pregnant with .. (name), did any one advise you on breastfeeding? ನೀವು (ಹೆಸರು) ನ/ಳ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎದೆ ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಳೆ/ನೀಡಿದರು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q306
If yes, who advised you on breastfeeding? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ/ನೀಡಿದರು?	1. GOVT. DOCTOR..... A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR..... B 3. GOVT. ANM/NURSE/LHV..... C 4. PRIVATE NURSE..... D 5. TRAINED DAI..... E 6. UNTRAINED DAI..... F 7. RELATIVES/FRIENDS..... G 8. OTHER..... H (SPECIFY)	
When did you start breastfeeding your child? ಈ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಎದೆಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಸಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	SAME DAY WITHIN 2 HOURS OF BIRTH.....1 SAME DAY AFTER 2 HOURS OF BIRTH.....2 1-3 DAYS.....3 AFTER 3 DAYS.....4 NEVER.....5	→ Q310
When you first breastfed your child, did you squeeze out the milk before feeding the child? ಈ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಬಾರಿ ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಹಾಲು ಹಿಂಡಿ ಬಿತ್ತರಿದೀರಿ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Are you currently breastfeeding the child? ಇದ್ದ ನೀವು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಎದೆ ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
How many months did you breast feed the child exclusively? (Nothing other than mother's milk) ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಎದೆಹಾಲನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ, ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳು ಕುಡಿಸಿದಿರಿ?	MONTHS <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> CONTINUING.....88	→ Q312
At what age of the child, did you start giving semisolid food? ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥತ್ವ ಕ್ಕಳಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	MONTHS <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> NOT YET STARTED.....99	→ Q312
At what age of the child, did you start giving solid food? ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥತ್ವ ಕ್ಕಳಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	MONTHS <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> NOT YET STARTED.....99	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SK
Q310	Do you know what to do when child gets Diarrhoea? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಛೇದಿ ಆದಾಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವುದು?	1. GIVE ORS.....A 2. SALT AND SUGAR SOLUTION.....B 3. CONTINUE NORMAL FOOD.....C 4. CONTINUE BREASTFEEDING.....D 5. GIVE PLENTY OF FLUIDS.....E 6. OTHER.....F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW.....G	
Q311	Has ANM/health worker told you what to do if a child has Diarrhoea? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಛೇದಿ ಆದಾಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q312	Did any of your child born since January 1, 1996 suffer from Diarrhoea during last 2 months? ಜನವರಿ 1, 1996ರ ರಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಜನಿಸಿದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಛೇದಿ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q
Q313	If yes, what did you do? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ನೀವು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	1. HOME REMEDY.....A 2. ORS GIVEN.....B 3. TREATMENT IN GOVT. HEALTH FACL....C 4. TREATMENT IN PRIV. HEALTH FACL....D 5. OTHER.....E (SPECIFY) 6. DID NOTHING.....F	
Q314	Do you know the danger signs of Pneumonia? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಬಾಯಿಲೆಯು ಆವಾಹುಕರ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವುದು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ C
Q315	If yes, what are they? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?	1. DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING.....A 2. CHEST INDRAWING.....B 3. NOT ABLE TO DRINK OR TAKE A FEED.....C 4. EXCESSIVELY DROWSY AND DIFFICULT TO KEEP AWAKE.....D 5. PAIN IN CHEST AND PRODUCTIVE COUGH.....E 6. CONDITION GETS WORSE THAN BEFORE.....F 7. WHEEZING/WHISTLING.....G 8. RAPID BREATHING.....H	
Q316	Has ANM/Health worker told you the danger signs of Pneumonia? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಬಾಯಿಲೆಯ ಆವಾಹುಕರ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q317	Did any of your child born since January 1, 1996 suffer from cough, cold and difficulty in breathing in the past two months? ಜನವರಿ 1, 96 ರಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಜನಿಸಿದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಮ್ಮು, ನೆಗಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಸಿರಾಟದ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→
Q318	If yes, what did you do? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ನೀವು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	1. HOME REMEDY.....A 2. TREATMENT IN GOVT. HEALTH FACL....B 3. TREATMENT IN PRIV. HEALTH FACL....C 4. OTHER.....D (SPECIFY) 5. DID NOTHING.....E	

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO	
FOR BOTH LIVING CHILDREN				
		LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
Do you have a card where (Name's) vaccination are written down? (IF YES, MAY I SEE IT, PLEASE?) ಇದ್ದು ಬೇರೆ (ಹೆಸರುಗಳು) ರೋಗ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಇದೆಯೇ?	YES, SEEN.....	1	1	
	YES, NOT SEEN.....	2	2	
	NO CARD.....	3	3	
Was polio vaccine (OPV '0') given to the child? (drop in the mouth immediately after birth ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಪೋಲಿಯೋ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿದರಾ?)	YES.....	1	1	
	NO.....	2	2	
Was BCG vaccination against tuberculosis given to the child? (That is an injection in the left shoulder that caused a scar) ಕ್ಷಯ ರೋಗ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕೊಡುವ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದೀರಾ?	YES.....	1	1	→ Q325
	NO.....	2	2	
Why BCG was not given? (RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ?	CHILD IS TOO YOUNG.....	1	1	
	NOT AWARE OF IT....	2	2	
	MOTHER TOO BUSY....	3	3	
	CHILD WAS ILL.....	4	4	
	FAMILY PROBLEM.....	5	5	
	VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE.....	6	6	
	NO SPECIFIC REASON	7	7	
	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	8	8	
Was a vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus given to the child as an injection (DPT)? ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಗಂಟಲುಜ್ವಾರ, ನಾಯಕೆಮ್ಮು ಹಾಗೂ ಡೆಫ್ಟರಿಯಾ ಬರದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿದೀರಾ?	YES.....	1	1	
	NO.....	2	2	→ Q328
How many DPT injections were given? ಈ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದೀರಿ?	NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	If value is =3 → Q328
(If all the three injections of DPT are not given, ask) why the remaining were not given? (RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) (ಈ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಬಾರಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಿರದಿದ್ದರೆ) ಉಳಿದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ?	CHILD IS TOO YOUNG.....	1	1	
	NOT AWARE OF ALL 3 DOSES.....	2	2	
	MOTHER TOO BUSY....	3	3	
	CHILD WAS ILL.....	4	4	
	FAMILY PROBLEM.....	5	5	
	VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE.....	6	6	
	NO SPECIFIC REASON	7	7	
	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	8	8	
Did ANY doctor advise you to get DPT doses of vaccine? ಯಾವುದೇ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಈ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರಾ?	YES.....	1	1	
	NO.....	2	2	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
			LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
			1	1	
Q329	Was Polio vaccine (ie., drops in the mouth) (excluding polio '0') given to the child? ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಪೋಲಿಯೋ ಹಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿತ್ತರಾ (ಪೋಲಿಯೋ '0' ಬಿಟ್ಟು) ?	YES..... NO.....	2	2	→ Q
Q330	If yes, how many Polio doses excluding Polio '0' were given? ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟುಬಾರಿ ಪೋಲಿಯೋ ಹಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿತ್ತಿವೆ?	NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER...9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	If v is = → Q
Q331	If all the three (excluding Polio '0') Polio doses are not given, ask why the remaining doses were not given? RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) (ಪೋಲಿಯೋ ಹಸಿಗಳನ್ನು 3 ಬಾರಿ ಹಾಕಿರದಿದ್ದರೆ) ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಹಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ?	CHILD IS TOO YOUNG..... NOT AWARE OF ALL 3 DOSES..... MOTHER TOO BUSY..... CHILD WAS ILL..... FAMILY PROBLEM..... VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE..... NO SPECIFIC REASON OTHER..... (SPECIFY)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
Q332	Did ANM/doctor advise you to get the doses of Polio vaccine? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ/ವೈದ್ಯರು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಪೋಲಿಯೋ ಹಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೇ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	
Q333	IF 'NO' FOR Q323, Q325 AND Q329) Why (name) was not given any vaccination? (RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) (ಹೆಸರು)ಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೋಗ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಲಸಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಲ್ಲ?	1. CHILD TOO YOUNG FOR IMMUNIZATION..... 2. UNAWARE OF NEED FOR IMMUNIZATION..... 3. PLACE OF IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN..... 4. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN..... 5. FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS..... 6. NO FAITH IN IMMUNIZATION..... 7. PLACE OF IMMUNIZATION TOO FAR TO GO..... 8. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION INCONVENIENT..... 9. ANM ABSENT..... 10. VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE..... 11. MOTHER TOO BUSY..... 12. FAMILY PROBLEM, INCLUDING ILLNESS OF MOTHER..... 13. CHILD ILL NOT BROUGHT..... 14. CHILD ILL BROUGHT BUT NOT GIVEN..... 15. LONG WAITING TIME..... 16. OTHER..... (SPECIFY)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
		LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE (CHILD	
Was an injection against Measles given? ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	→ Q336
Why was the Measles injection not given to the child? (RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ?	1. CHILD TOO YOUNG FOR IMMUNIZATION 2. CHILD WAS ILL 3. PLACE OF IMMUNIZATION TOO FAR TO GO 4. UNAWARE OF NEED FOR IMMUNIZATION 5. PLACE OF IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN 6. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN 7. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION INCONVENIENT 8. LONG WAITING TIME 9. FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 10. ANM ABSENT 11. VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE 12. NO FAITH IN IMMUNIZATION 13. MOTHER TOO BUSY 14. FAMILY PROBLEM, INCLUDING ILLNESS OF MOTHER 15. OTHER..... (SPECIFY)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15	
Did ANM/ Doctor/ Health worker advise you to give Measles vaccine to your child? ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	
(Ask this question only to those women who repor- ted at least one immuniza- tion) where from the last immu- nization was given? ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ?	1. GOVT. HOSPITAL..... 2. PHC..... 3. SUB-CENTRE..... 4. ANM/NURSE/LHV..... 5. PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 6. PRIVATE DOCTOR..... 7. OTHER..... (SPECIFY) 8. DO NOT REMEMBER.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
			LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
			1	1	
2338	Was a dose of Vitamin A liquid given to (name) protect him/her from night blindness? ಹಾಳು, ಕುರುಡು ಬರವಂತೆ ತಡೆಯಲು (ಹೆಸರು)ಗೆ ವಿಟಾಮಿನ್ 'A' ದ್ರಾವಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES..... NO..... DO NOT REMEMBER.....	1 2 9	1 2 9	→ Q → Q
2339	If yes, how many Vitamin A doses were given? ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ವಿಟಾಮಿನ್ 'A' ದ್ರಾವಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ?	IN NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2340	Was IFA, tablets/ liquid given to the (name) child? ಕಪ್ಪುಹಾಂಚದ ಮಾತೆ, / ಬಾಸಿಕನ್ನು (ಹೆಸರು)ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES..... NO..... DO NOT REMEMBER.....	1 2 9	1 2 9	→ Q → Q
2341	If yes, how many IFA tablets were given? ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ?	IN NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER.....99	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
2342	Is the child attending ICDS centre? ಮಗು ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	YES..... NO..... NO ICDS CENTRE.....	1 2 3	1 2 3	

SECTION - IV
CONTRACEPTION
(FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN)

Q.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
1	Which of the Family Planning methods are you aware of? 1. FEMALE STERILISATION..... 2. MALE STERILISATION..... 3. COPPER-T/LOOP..... 4. DAILY PILLS (CYCLES)..... 5. WEEKLY PILLS (SAHELI, CETRON)..... 6. CONDOM/NIRODH..... 7. RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE..... 8. WITHDRAWAL..... 9. OTHER MODERN METHOD_____ (SPECIFY) 10. OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD_____ (SPECIFY)	ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿವೆ? ಹೆಂಡತರ ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ 1 2 ಗಂಡರ ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ 1 2 ಕಾಪರ್-ಟ/ಲೂಪ್ 1 2 ದಿನಾ ಸುಗುರುವ ಗರ್ಭ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಮಾತ್ರ 1 2 ಪಾರಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗರ್ಭ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಮಾತ್ರ 1 2 ನಿರೋಧ 1 2 ಗರ್ಭನೆಯಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಯವಾದ ಗಂಡರನ್ನು ಕೊನೆ ಭಲೆಗಮಾಡಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು 1 2 ಇತರೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಿಧಾನ (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ) 1 2 ಇತರೆ ಪಳೆಯ ವಿಧಾನ (ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ) 1 2	
2	Are you currently pregnant? ನಿನ್ನಿಗ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಇದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q417
3	Are you/your husband currently using any Family Planning method (including sterilization)? ನಿನ್ನ ನಿನ್ನ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನಾ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ (ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಸೇರಿ)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q417
4	Which method you/your husband is using? ನಿನ್ನ/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಧಾನ ಯಾವುದು?	FEMALE STERILISATION.....1 MALE STERILISATION.....2 IUD/COPPER-T/LOOP.....3 ORAL PILLS.....4 CONDOM/NIRODH.....5 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....6 WITHDRAWAL.....7 OTHER MODERN METHOD_____ (SPECIFY) 8 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD_____ (SPECIFY) 9	
	Who mainly motivated you/your husband to use this method? ಈ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವಂತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದೇವರೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಯಾರು?	SELF.....1 SPOUSE.....2 RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....3 ANY/DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER.....4 MASS-MEDIA.....5 OTHER.....6	
	For how long have you been using this method continuously? OR How long ago did you/your husband undergo sterilization? ನಿನ್ನ/ನಿಮ್ಮ/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಈ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಅಥವಾ ನಿನ್ನ/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ (ಹೆಂಡತರ ಯೋಜನಾ) ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಮಾರಿದಾಗ ಯಾವುದು?	MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 50px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> MORE THAN 8 YEARS.....97 DO NOT REMEMBER.....99	

FOR THE USERS OF COOPER-T/LOOP/PILLS/CONDOM AND THOSE WOMEN WHO/WHOSE HUSBAND HAD UNDERGONE STERILIZATION, ASK Q407-Q416. FOR THE USERS OF WITHDRAWAL/RHYTHM METHOD/ANY OTHER METHOD, GO TO NEXT SECTION.

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q407	Where did you/your husband go for sterilization? OR Where did you go for Copper-T insertion? OR From where did you obtain the pills usually? OR From where did you get condom/nirodh usually? (ಸಂತಾನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ರಸ್ತೆ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಅಥವಾ ನೀವು ಕಾಪರ್-ಟ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಅಥವಾ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಗರ್ಭ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಾತೃಗಳು ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಅಥವಾ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮವಾಗಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ?	GOVERNMENT/MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL...01 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE.....02 FAMILY PLANNING CAMP.....03 SUB-CENTRE.....04 PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....05 GOVT. DOCTOR.....06 PRIVATE DOCTOR.....07 GOVT. NURSE/ANM.....08 PRIVATE NURSE.....09 MOBILE CLINIC.....10 CHEMIST.....11 OTHER.....12 (SPECIFY) DO NOT KNOW.....99	
Q408	(ONLY FOR COPPER-T USERS) Who inserted Copper-T? ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಾಪರ್-ಟ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದವರಾರು?	PRIVATE DOCTOR.....1 GOVERNMENT DOCTOR.....2 GOVT. ANM/NURSE/LHV.....3 PRIVATE NURSE.....4	→ Q410
Q409	(ONLY FOR PILL AND CONDOM USER) Have you ever found difficulty in getting pills/condoms? ಗರ್ಭ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಾತೃ/ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ದೊರೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	NO PROBLEM.....1 NOT REGULARLY AVAIL. WITH PHC.....2 NOT REGULARLY AVAIL. WITH ANM.....3 NOT REGULARLY AVAIL. WITH SHOPS/CHEMIST.....4 OTHER.....5 (SPECIFY)	
Q410	When you started using this method, did doctor/nurse/ANM inform you about possible health problems that may occur? ನೀವು ಈ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ವೈದ್ಯರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬರಬಹುದಾದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	
Q411	After you adopted this method, did any health worker/ANM visit you for enquiring about your/your husband's health? ನೀವು ಈ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ, ಯಾವುದರೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮ / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದ್ದರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q412	Have you/your husband had any health problem with the use of this method? ಈ ವಿಧಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡನಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q416

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
<p>3. Yes what health problem did you/your husband have? (CODE THE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)</p> <p>ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿರಿ?</p>	<p>1. WEAKNESS/INABILITY TO WORK.....A 2. BODYACHE/BACKACHE.....B 3. CRAMPS.....C 4. WEIGHT GAIN.....D 5. DIZZINESS.....E 6. NAUSEA/VOMITING.....F 7. BREAST TENDERNESS.....G 8. IRREGULAR PERIODS.....H 9. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING.....I 10. SPOTTING.....J 11. WHITE DISCHARGE.....K 12. OTHER.....L (SPECIFY)</p>	
<p>4. Did you/your husband seek treatment for the health problem? ಈ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆದಿರಾ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	→ Q416
<p>5. If yes whom did you/your husband consult for treatment? ಹೌದು ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಯಾರಿಂದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆದಿರಾ?</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT DOCTOR.....1 PRIVATE DOCTOR.....2 GOVT. NURSE/ANM/LHV.....3 PRIVATE NURSE.....4 TRAINED DAI.....5 UNTRAINED DAI.....6 RELATIVE/FRIENDS.....7 OTHER.....8 (SPECIFY)</p>	
<p>6. Are you satisfied with the method? ಈ ವಿಧಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ನೀವು ಸಂತುಷ್ಟರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	SECTN V
<p>7. (FOR THOSE WHO ARE CURRENTLY NOT USING ANY METHOD i.e., Q402=1 OR Q413=1 Have you/your husband used any method in the past and discontinued? ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನಾ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ನಂತರ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	→ Q424
<p>8. If yes what was the last method you/your husband used? ಹೌದು ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಕೊನೆಯವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿದ ವಿಧಾನ ಯಾವುದು?</p>	<p>IUD/COPPER-T/LOOP.....1 ORAL PILLS.....2 CONDOM/NIRODH.....3 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....4 WITHDRAWAL.....5 OTHER MODERN METHOD.....6 (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD.....7 (SPECIFY)</p>	
<p>9. What was your age when you/your husband started using that method? ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಆ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>	<p>AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	
<p>10. How many children you had when you/your husband started using that method? ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಆ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>	<p>TOTAL BOY GIRL</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	
<p>11. How long were you/your husband regularly using that method? ಆ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ತಡೆದ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿದಾಗ?</p>	<p>IN MONTHS</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	

No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q422	When you/your husband started using the method, did doctor/nurse/ANM inform you about the possible health problems/side effects of the method? ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಆ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ವೈದ್ಯರು/ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಅದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	
Q423	What was the main reason for discontinuing use of the method? ಆ ವಿಧಾನ ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?	WANTED CHILD.....01 METHOD FAILED/BECAME PREGNANT...02 SUPPLY NOT AVAILABLE.....03 DIFFICULT TO GET METHOD.....04 WEAKNESS/INABILITY TO WORK.....05 BODYACHE/BACKACHE.....06 CRAMPS.....07 WEIGHT GAIN.....08 DIZZINESS.....09 NAUSEA/VOMITING.....10 BREAST TENDERNESS.....11 IRREGULAR PERIODS.....12 EXCESSIVE BLEEDING.....13 SPOTTING.....14 WHITE DISCHARGE.....15 LACK OF PLEASURE.....16 METHOD WAS INCONVENIENT.....17 OTHER.....18 (SPECIFY)	
Q424	CHECK Q402, IF WOMAN IS PREGNANT GO TO Q425) Are you currently menstruating? ನೀವು ಸಿಕ್ವೆ ಮುಟ್ಟು ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 IN AMENORRHOEA.....2 NEVER MENSTRUATED.....3 IN MENOPAUSE/HYSTERECTOMY.....4	→ SECTN. V
Q425	Has ANM health worker ever advised you to adopt any family planning method? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಮೋಚನ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q427
Q426	If yes, what method did she/he advise you to use? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಆವರು ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಹೇಳಿದರು?	FEMALE STERILIZATION.....1 MALE STERILIZATION.....2 IUD/COPPER-T/LOOP.....3 PILLS.....4 CONDOM/NIRODH.....5 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....6 WITHDRAWAL.....7 OTHER.....8 (SPECIFY)	
Q427	Do you intend to use any method of Family Planning at any time in the future? ಮುಂದೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಮೋಚನ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಪಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q429
Q428	If yes, which method you would prefer to use? (CIRCLE ONLY THE MOST PREFERRED METHOD) ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಯಾವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಪಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?	FEMALE STERILIZATION.....1 MALE STERILIZATION.....2 IUD/COPPER-T/LOOP.....3 PILLS.....4 CONDOM/NIRODH.....5 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....6 WITHDRAWAL.....7 OTHER.....8 (SPECIFY)	

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
(CHECK Q402, IF WOMAN IS PREGNANT GO TO NEXT SECTION) Would you like to have another child? ನಿಮಗೆ ಮಗು/ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಗು ಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುವ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇದೆವು?	WANT MORE CHILDREN.....1 WANT NO MORE CHILD.....2 NOT DECIDED.....3 UP TO GOD.....4	→ Q431
How long would you like to wait to have another child? ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯದ ನಂತರ ಮಗು/ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಗು ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇದೆ?	SOON/NOW/LESS THAN 12 MONTHS....96 MORE THAN 12 MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT DECIDED.....96	→ SECTN-V
What is the main reason for currently not using any method of family planning? (OBTAIN ONLY THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON) ಇದ್ದ ನಿನ್ನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನಾ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸದೆ ಇರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?	LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS.....01 AGAINST THE RELIGION.....02 OPPOSED TO FAMILY PLANNING.....03 HUSBAND OPPOSED.....04 OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS OPPOSED.....05 NOT LIKE EXISTING METHOD.....06 AFRAID OF STERILIZATION.....07 CANNOT WORK AFTER STERILIZATION.....08 WORRY ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS.....09 COSTS TOO MUCH.....10 HEALTH DOES NOT PERMIT.....11 HARD/INCONVENIENT TO GET METHOD.....12 INCONVENIENT TO USE METHOD.....13 DIFFICULT TO BECOME PREGNANT....14 OTHER.....15 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION V
ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES AND CLIENT SATISFACTION
(FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN)

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q501	Did ANM or any health worker visit your household during last three months? ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	→ Q504
Q502	If yes, who visited your household? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಯಾರು ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು?	1. ANM/LHV.....A 2. HEALTH WORKER (MALE).....B 3. ANGANWADI WORKER.....C	→ Q504 → Q504
Q503	In case ANM/LHV visited, were you satisfied with the amount of time she spent in your house? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು (ANM/LHV) ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಅದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯ ಕಳೆದರೆ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q504	Have you gone to any Government Health Centre/Hospital/CHC/PHC/SC during last three months for any treatment? ಕಳೆದ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ/ಹಾಸಪಾಲಿಕೆ/ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q517
Q505	If yes, where did you go last? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಕೊನೆಯ ಬಾರಿ ನೀವು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....1 CHC.....2 PHC.....3 SC.....4	
Q506	Is the centre's timing convenient? ಆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಕುಸುಮ ವೇಳೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q507	Is the centre convenient to reach? ಆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತಲುಪಲು ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q508	Was doctor/ANM available when you went there for treatment? ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್/ವಾಡಿಯರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q509	Did you have to wait long for service? ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ನೀವು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಾಯಬೇಕಾಯಿತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q510	Was there privacy where you were examined? ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರರು ಯಾರೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN NOT SAY.....3	
Q511	Was the staff at the centre friendly? ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜತೆ ಸ್ನೇಹದಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದರೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q512	Were medicines available at the centre? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಔಷಧಿಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದವೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN NOT SAY.....3	
Q513	Did the health staff explain to you how to take medicines? ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN NOT SAY.....3	
Q514	Did you find the treatment at the centre effective? ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN NOT SAY.....3	

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
<p>Did you have to pay to the doctor or staff any money to get treatment? ಈಗಿನ ವೈದ್ಯರು/ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಾ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	
<p>Will you recommend this centre to your friends/relatives? ಈಗಿನ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೆ / ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರಾ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	Section VI
<p>(IF SHE DID NOT VISIT CENTRE DURING LAST THREE MONTHS) What is the main reason for not visiting the centre? ನೀವು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ / ದಾಖಲಾಗದೆ ಹೋಗದಿರಲು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?</p>	<p>NO NEED.....01 NOT CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.....02 TIME IS NOT SUITED.....03 POOR QUALITY OF SERVICE.....04 HEAVY RUSH.....05 NON-AVAILABILITY OF DOCTORS/ HEALTH WORKERS.....06 RARE AVAILABILITY OF DOCTORS/HEALTH WORKERS.....07 DOCTORS/HEALTH WORKERS DO NOT EXAMINE PROPERLY.....08 MEDICINE NOT/RARELY GIVEN.....09 MEDICINES ARE OF BAD QUALITY.....10 DOCTORS/PARA MEDICAL STAFF DOES NOT BEHAVE PROPERLY.....11 SERVICES ARE CHARGED.....12 PREFER PRIVATE DOCTORS.....13 OTHER.....88 (SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION VI

AWARENESS ABOUT RTI, STI AND HIV (AIDS)

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q601	Have you heard of an illness called Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)? ನೀವು ಜನಜಾಂಗಗಳ ಒಲಂಕನ ಖಾಯಲ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿವಿರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q605
Q602	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about RTI? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಫುತಿ ಢೂಲಗಲಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರಿಂದ ಜನಜಾಂಗಗಳ ಒಲಂಕನ ಖಾಯಲ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿವಿರಾ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/ MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/ WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY)	
Q603	How is RTI transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಜನಜಾಂಗಗಳ ಖಾಯಲ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಂದ ಢುತುಲೂರಿಗೆ ಕೇಗ ಬರುತ್ತರಾ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. LACK OF PERSONAL HYGIENE.....C 4. OTHER.....D (SPECIFY) 5. DO NOT KNOW.....E	
Q604	Do you think RTI is a curable disease? ಜನಜಾಂಗಗಳ ಒಲಂಕು ವಾಢಿಯಾಗುಢಂತಕ ಖಾಯಲ ಂಢು ನಿಢುಗೆ ಅನಿಢುತುರಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....3	
Q605	Have you heard of an illness called Sexual Tract Infection (STI)? ನೀವು ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಖಾಯಲ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿವಿರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q609
Q606	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about STI (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಫುತಿ ಢೂಲಗಲಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರಿಂದ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಖಾಯಲ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿವಿರಾ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/ MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/ WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY)	
Q607	How is STI transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಖಾಯಲ ಕೇಗ ಢುರುತ್ತರಾ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. MOTHER TO CHILD.....C 4. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD.....D 5. OTHER.....E (SPECIFY) 6. DO NOT KNOW.....F	
Q608	Do you think STI is a curable disease? ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಲೋಗ ವಾಢಿಯಾಗುಢು ಖಾಯಲ ಂಢು ನಿಢುಗೆ ಅನಿಢುತುರಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....3	

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																
Have you heard of an illness called HIV (AIDS)? ನೀವು 'ಎಡ್ಸ್' ಎಂಬ ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q615																																
From which sources of information or persons have you heard about HIV (AIDS)? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಮಾನವ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರಿಂದ 'ಎಡ್ಸ್' ರೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದಿರಿ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/ MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/ WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER _____J (SPECIFY)																																	
How is HIV (AIDS) transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) 'ಎಡ್ಸ್' ರೋಗವು ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. NEEDLES/BLADES/SKIN PUNCTURE.....C 4. MOTHER TO CHILD.....D 5. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD.....E 6. OTHER _____F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW.....G																																	
Do you think that one can get HIV (AIDS) from someone who has HIV (AIDS) by: 'ಎಡ್ಸ್' ಇರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ರೋಗಿಯಿಂದ ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ರೋಗ ಈ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಬರಬಹುದೆಂದು ನೀವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. SHAKING HANDS ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕೈ ಕುಲುಕುವುದರಿಂದ</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. HUGGING ತಬ್ಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. KISSING ಮುತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. SHARING CLOTHES ಅದರ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. SHARING EATING UTENSILS ಒಂದೇ ತಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>6. STEPPING ON URINE/ STOOL ರೋಗಿಯ ಮಲ ಮೂತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>7. MOSQUITO, FLEA OR BEDBUG BITES ಹೊಳ್ಳೆ, ಸೊಗಾ ಅಥವಾ ತಿಗಣೆ ಕಡಿತದಿಂದ</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	1. SHAKING HANDS ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕೈ ಕುಲುಕುವುದರಿಂದ	1	2	9	2. HUGGING ತಬ್ಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ	1	2	9	3. KISSING ಮುತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ	1	2	9	4. SHARING CLOTHES ಅದರ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ	1	2	9	5. SHARING EATING UTENSILS ಒಂದೇ ತಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ	1	2	9	6. STEPPING ON URINE/ STOOL ರೋಗಿಯ ಮಲ ಮೂತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು	1	2	9	7. MOSQUITO, FLEA OR BEDBUG BITES ಹೊಳ್ಳೆ, ಸೊಗಾ ಅಥವಾ ತಿಗಣೆ ಕಡಿತದಿಂದ	1	2	9	
	YES	NO	DK																															
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6. STEPPING ON URINE/ STOOL ರೋಗಿಯ ಮಲ ಮೂತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು	1	2	9																															
7. MOSQUITO, FLEA OR BEDBUG BITES ಹೊಳ್ಳೆ, ಸೊಗಾ ಅಥವಾ ತಿಗಣೆ ಕಡಿತದಿಂದ	1	2	9																															
How do you think one can avoid HIV (AIDS)? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಡ್ಸ್ ಬರದಂತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು?	1. SEX WITH ONLY ONE PARTNER.....A 2. USING CONDOMS DURING EACH SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. CHECKING BLOOD PRIOR TO TRANSFUSION.....C 4. STERILIZING NEEDLES AND SYRINGES FOR INJECTION.....D 5. AVOIDING PREGNANCY WHEN HAVING HIV (AIDS).....E 6. OTHER _____F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW.....G																																	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP T
Q614	Do you think HIV (AIDS) is a curable disease? ವಿಷ್ಣು ವ್ಯಾಧಿಯಾಗಬಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಅರಿವಿತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	
Q615	During the past three months did you have burning sensation, pain or difficulty while urinating? ಕಳೆದ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂತ್ರ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ಬುರಿ, ನೋವು ಅಥವಾ ಕಷ್ಟವೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q616	During the past three months did you experience pain in the lower abdomen or vagina during intercourse? ಕಳೆದ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭೋಗ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಿಚ್ಚು ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೇನಾದರೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ನೋವುಂಟಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q617	During the past three months, did you have any problem of vaginal discharge? ಕಳೆದ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯವಧೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
IF 'NO' TO Q615, Q616 AND Q617 STOP			
Q618	IF 'YES' TO Q617, ASK Q618 TO Q622) What was the nature of discharge? ಈ ವ್ಯವಧಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು?	1. MUCCID NON FOUL SMELLING, SMALL IN AMOUNT, PRESENT ONLY ON CERTAIN DAYS (NORMAL).....1 2. THICK CURDY WHITE.....2 3. THIN DIRTY WHITE FOUL SMELLING.....3 4. THICK GREY WHITE FOUL SMELLING.....4	
Q619	With vaginal discharge did you get itching or ulcers on both the sides in the vaginal area? ಮೂತ್ರವ್ಯವಧಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನವೆ ಅಥವಾ ಹುಣ್ಣಿನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿತ್ತಾ?	ITCHING.....1 ULCERS.....2 BOTH.....3 NONE.....4	
Q620	With the discharge, did you have severe lower abdominal pain? ಈ ವ್ಯವಧಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕಿಚ್ಚು ಬಾಧೆ ತುಂಬಾ ನೋವುಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q621	Did you have fever with the discharge? ಈ ವ್ಯವಧಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜ್ವರ ಬಂದಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q622	(IF 'YES' TO ANY OF 615-617) Have you consulted anyone for treatment? If yes, whom did you consult? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಿ?	1. GOVERNMENT DOCTOR.....A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....B 3. ANM/LHV/GOVT. NURSE.....C 4. PRIVATE NURSE.....D 5. MEDICAL SHOP/PHARMACIST....E 6. TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER...F 7. DAI.....G 8. RELATIVE/FRIENDS.....H 9. SELF-TREATMENT.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY) 11. NO TREATMENT SOUGHT.....K	

